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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 2186

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POLAND

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN CULTURAL SPHERE IN POST-HOXHA PERIOD

Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 83 p 3

/Article by Heiko Flottau, datelined Tirana, July: "Speculations On Don Quixote--Albanian Cultural Policy Indicating the Abandonment of Strict Socialist Realism"/

/Text/ The building of the Albanian Writers' Union has historic associations: In 1938, in the great hall on the first floor where now hangs the ubiquitous portrait of Enver Hoxha, Albanian King Zogu married Geraldine Apponyi, descendant of an aristocratic Hungarian family dating back to 1395. The best man--and this was an almost macaber feature--was Italian Foreign Minister Ciano. The latter's master, "Duce" Mussolini, already planned the scheme he carried out the following year, in 1939: He invaded Albania, drove out the king and his wife and, in 1940, used the country as a launching pad for his campaign against the Greeks.

Albanians like to remind foreign guest in particular of these events, because they consider them proof that their country has nothing good to expect from the outside. Now, they claim, Albania is standing squarely on its own feet, in cultural affairs too, a fact emphasized especially by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Writers' Union. According to him, the cultural standards of the Albanians (largely illiterate in 1945) have so improved thanks to the efforts of the party, that they now--almost 40 years after the communist seizure of power--deserve a literature of great cultural value.

Dritero Agolli intends to do his bit. Questioned about his own literary output, he mentions one of his latest novels, "The Splendor and Fall of Comrade Zylo." Comrade Zylo, Dritero Agolli reports, always praised himself especially, lived off his delusions although he always needed to have his speeches written by someone else; without this ghost writer he could not manage and in fact maintained some kind of symbiosis with him; Zylo expressed his opinion on everything and everybody and thereby showed his lack of understanding for socialism; he slipped into the language of stereotypes and bureaucratism. At the end comrade Zylo appeared as a Don Quixote who fought on all fronts and furthered his career. The novel ends with rumors: Will comrade Zylo be appointed ambassador? Will comrade Zylo be appointed editor-in-chief? Ultimately, though, Dritero Agolli says about his invention, comrade Zylo is shown up as shamed in terms of ethics.

Of course Dritero Agolli does not say whether he had in mind an actual functionary, when he created comrade Zylo. Still, similarities with one or the other Albanian

are probably deliberate rather than accidental. Dritero Agolli in fact admits that his protagonist might well be interpreted as representing criticism of the hitherto prevalent and strictly observed concept of "socialist realism." Stereotypes and one-dimensionalism in art, though, no longer corresponds to the standards of culture achieved by the Albanians, Agolli freely admits, although it is not at all clear whether he says so only to the foreign visitor expected to be pleased to hear it.

The Example of Kadare

True, some things indicate that a discussion on cultural policy has indeed begun in Albania. At the same time it is surprising that this discussion is apparently not moving exclusively in the channels suggested by Dritero Agolli. At the latest meeting of the Albanian Writers' Union in March last, Agolli himself was assigned the role of mildly criticizing Ismael Kadare, Albanian's outstanding writer who is well known in the West too.

Ismael Kadare has so much made the sad history of his country the subject matter of his writings that the result corresponds to the requirements of Albanian cultural policy as well as to Western standards. His novel "The General of the Dead Army" (translated into 15 languages) has just been turned into a movie by a French-Italian co-production featuring Michel Piccoli. The Albanian Writers' Union inspected the result in Paris, and the movie will probably be shown in Albania. On the other hand, Kadare's historical novels aroused criticism in Albania, because it seems that too many young authors are taking their cue from him.

In one of his novels Kadare compares the struggles of national hero Skanderbeg against the Turks with the challenges modern Albania under Enver Hoxha confronted in the dispute with Moscow. Dritero Agolli now explains that he certainly did not intend to criticize Kadare; he had merely intended to show up the "phenomenon of imitation" and to recommend the young authors to devote their work more to social life and less to history.

It is suggestive that Ramiz Alia, Albania's second and apparently very strong man, also put in an appearance at the writers' conference last March. His address was very likely pre-arranged with Agolli, because Alia also mentioned authors who are published abroad. He continued by saying that popularity must not be considered the sole criterion of a work of art's artistic merit. This remark is bound to be interpreted as a swipe at Ismael Kadare.

Whether Alia's veiled criticism of Kadare indirectly indicates a conflict with Enver Hoxha must remain in the realm of speculation, just as it is almost impossible to gain any definite insight in internal Albanian events. At any rate it seems that Enver Hoxha allowed Ismael Kadare to flourish and even travel abroad quite often, because Kadare managed so impressively to deal (in literary terms) with Hoxha's theme of the (genuine) historic Albanian mortgage.

Incidentally, it would be a mistake to suggest that Ramiz Alia is attempting to achieve a return to rigid "socialist realism." Remarkable in this connection is his speech of July 1972, excerpts of which have lately been published in the magazine SUEDOSTEUROPA. At the time Enver Hoxha was just dealing with a kind of liberalization of cultural life. In retrospect Alia's speech at least suggests that, at

the time, he favored a certain amount of liberalism--whether as a matter of conviction or simply to further his career.

In 1972 Ramiz Alia described as quite natural the possibility that people of the same ideological orientation might offer different interpretations of how to reflect these concepts in artistic creation. This appears to fit in with Dritero Agolli's recent pronouncement against "stereotypes" in art. Eleven years ago Ramiz Alia said: "Our general ideological truths cannot find reflection and embodiment in an automatic and mechanistic manner."

Dritero Agolli seems to directly follow on this statement when he says that "socialist realism" may be considered neither a doctrine nor a cide; indeed, literature should show man in all his complexity and must never invent ideal and typical beings.

Possibly all this was merely said for the benefit of a Western reporter and, like much in Albania, we have no means of knowing whether the discussion on art now proceeding in Albania is merely part of an internal political conflict, or if it is in fact concerned with matters of principle.

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WESTERN MILITARY AVIATION EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Sighting, Navigation Systems

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1983 pp 10-12

[Article by Engr Maj Ognyan Stoykov, candidate of military sciences: "Sighting and Navigation Systems of Modern Aircraft"]

[Text] PNK's [pritselno-navigatsionnite kompleksi; sighting and navigation systems] include the following systems: sighting and navigation indication system and rangefinding system. They are intended to ensure accurate navigation during the flight of aircraft to target, during target finding, attack and destruction, and during the return of aircraft to their home airfield.

An optical sight can be used as a sighting system. It is usually connected with the gyrovertical of the aircraft in order to receive data about bank and pitch angles. Sighting marks are shown by means of collimator optics. There are optical sights that have functional connections with other information sources such as a laser rangefinder, air signal system, Doppler drift and speed indicator etc. With these sights two sighting marks are used: a moving mark that shifts in accordance with angle of site and azimuth, and a "fixed" mark.

In recent years much use has been made of navigation and sighting indicators, called IChS [indikatori na chelnoto stuklo; windshield indicators], which provide a picture within the pilot's field of vision of comprehensive information about the navigational and piloting-and-sighting parameters needed in order to deliver an attack. The indicators use two methods of data indication: electronic (United States and England) and electromechanical (France). With the first method, the information is generated in a cathode ray tube and subsequently reproduced on a reflecting screen by means of collimator optics, while in the second method the information is reproduced with illuminated models which are actuated by servodrives. The windshield indicators that are produced in England operate in the CCIP [continuous calculation of impact point] and CCRP [continuous calculation of release point] with deviation of the sighting line (on the loss of information in the digital computer), as well as in the toss-bombing mode with indication of altitude gain and automatic bomb release. Such, for example, are the HUDWAC Series 5-60 windshield indicators, including a digital processor, magnetic-core program storage, two power sources, and a

symbol generator. The digital computer can be connected directly to analog sensors and yield data in both analog and digital form. The symbol generator makes it possible to impose the information symbols in the FLIP television and infrared system shown on the pilot's indicator. The HUDWAC Series 5-60 system operates in the following modes: CCIP and CCRP, toss bombing, and guided-missile launch. Mass of the system is 19.3 kg.

The navigation subsystem can be constructed on the basis of an INS [inertial navigation system], SVS [sistema za vuzdushni signali; air signal system], DISO [doplerovski izmeritel na skorostta i otnosa; Doppler drift and speed indicator] etc. INS-Based sighting and navigation systems ensure target damage on the first pass and lessen the strain on the pilot's attention during low-altitude flight. INS accuracy is about 1.8 km per flying hour and target-designation error is 100 m. The DISO has found great application due to its comparatively simple operating principle and its low cost. This self-contained low-power radar system generates three or four beams, which are reflected from the surface of the earth and received by the aircraft. From the Doppler shift in the frequency of the reflected signals are determined the aircraft's velocity of lateral movement and its ground and vertical speed. DECCA type 70 Doppler systems (England) are used on many aircraft and helicopters. Navigational accuracy is about 1 percent of the ground covered. This is significantly less than the accuracy of the inertial system; however, the Doppler system is significantly cheaper. SVS-based systems are the most inaccurate. The inertial systems provide about an 85-percent chance of finding the target, while the Doppler systems, operating in combination with gyroplatforms, provide a 45-percent better chance than the HUDWAC system which uses SVS.

Ammunition (bomb, missile, shell)-aiming time on the first pass is limited and often does not provide the best conditions for an attack. The inertial PNS [pritselna navigatsionna sistema; sighting and navigation system] has precise data on aircraft position at every moment of time and can rapidly effect a deviation of the sighting mark. Damage to a bombing target depends more on the accuracy of the system than on the pilot's experience and ability.

To solve a bomb-aiming problem there must be target range data in the sighting device. Range determination based on radar altimetry depends on the error in altimetry and on the terrain relief profile during a low-altitude attack on a target. Rangefinding is most efficient when a laser is used. It guarantees optimum accuracy due to a very narrow beam width and a short pulse length.

An Ericsson Company (Sweden) UAL 19001 laser rangefinder with beam controlled by an optical sight is mounted on the Saab 105 aircraft. The rangefinder has built-in instrumentation. Range is determined within 600 to 6000 m. Error is ±10 m, wavelength is 1.06 μm, divergence of the beam is 1 mrad, measurement interval 3 sec, mass 11 kg.

Sighting and navigation systems with optical sights are intended to make possible day and dusk attacks on ground targets under conditions of visual visibility and with the use of CCIP and CCRP modes.

In the CCIP mode, data on speed, slant range, altitude and weapon ballistics are fed into the digital computer and the impact point of the ammunition is calculated. The impact point is shown on an aiming sight or on a windshield indicator. The pilot releases the ammunition manually when the sighting mark coincides with the target. In the CCRP mode, the sight line shifts several degrees downwards. When the sighting mark coincides with the target, the pilot pushes the firing button. At that moment the range sensor, connected with the sighting system, instantaneously measures the slant range. At the same time the pilot begins to nose up while the digital computer, on the basis of the initial data on speed to target, range and ballistics of the ammunition, calculates target range and impact-point range. Bombs are automatically released when these ranges coincide.

One of the variants of bombing in the CCRP mode is bombing with the use of a remote aiming point, which is effective in an attack on well-defended targets. What is needed to solve this problem is a reference point in the vicinity of the target, the coordinates of which, together with the target coordinates, are fed into the aircraft's navigational system.

The pilot pushes the firing button when he is over this reference point and the high-speed digital computer begins continuously to work out commands that will ensure that the aircraft is brought to the automatic release point. This method of target damage without entering the target defense zone ensures bombing accuracy with an approximate probable error of 60-90 m. If correction is made for the inertial system, bombing accuracy increases. The CCIP mode is to be preferred in close air support action when many targets have to be hit. The CCRP mode is used in attacking a previously selected target, the approach to which is made with the help of the aircraft's inertial system after input into the aircraft's digital computer of the target coordinates before taking off or during flight. Some systems make possible bombing with zero visual visibility of the target.

For both modes, precise target range data are needed which can be obtained by the laser rangefinder.

A description is given below of several PNK's on modern aircraft.

The RGS-4 system of the Saab Company (Sweden) is designed for installation on light tactical aircraft flying day combat missions. The PNK consists of the following: the ANF-1E inertial navigation system of the Bofors Aerotronics Company, fire control system, laser rangefinder or Pave Penny laser-assisted target-tracking and -illumination system.

The RGS-4 aiming sight of the PNK operates in combination with the processor, laser rangefinder and laser spot tracking device. It operates in the CCIP and CCRP mode, as well as under manual control of the aiming line during target ranging by means of the rangefinder.

Signals are fed to the INS input by the air signal computer, magnetic compass, radio navigation aids and the ungimbaled sensors of the navigation system.

Navigation error, with systematic error correlated by digital computer, is about 1 percent of the ground covered; accuracy of speed measurement, within 1-2 m/sec; accuracy of angle of site measurement, within 0.2°.

The Saab Company's laser rangefinder makes possible ranging at a distance of up to 5 km with accuracy of ±5 km in clear weather. The system can use three types of rangefinder: a rangefinder with fixed beam direction (mass 2.5 kg), a rangefinder with beam orientation capability within ±15° of azimuth (mass 3.5 kg), and a rangefinder with beam orientation capability in two planes: ±10° of angle of site and ±15° of azimuth (mass 4.5 kg). The mass of the rangefinder electronic control unit is 4.5 kg. Aiming data can be calculated by the system processor in two ways. In the first way (calculation of release point), the processor calculates the ammunition release point on the basis of data on aircraft speed, slant range and orientation and ballistic data of the weapon. At the moment the sighting mark intersects the target image, the pilot manually effects release. The second method provides for calculation of the probable bomb detonation point. When the sighting mark is superimposed on the target, the pilot presses the switch button and the rangefinder measures the instantaneous target-range value. When the pilot releases the button, the processor begins continuous target-range calculation on the basis of data on aircraft speed, instantaneous target-range value and ballistic data for the weapon. Simultaneously the probable range of bomb detonation points is also calculated. When the range value obtained by the rangefinder coincides with the computed value, the ammunition is automatically released.

The LW-33 system was developed by the Litton Company (United States) and is intended to solve with great accuracy the navigational problems and the aiming problem in bombing by reference to an auxiliary aiming point, in low-altitude toss bombing, and in bombing with continuous calculation of the aiming point.

The system consists of inertial platform P-1000, general-purpose digital computer LC-4516, and a control and indication unit. The inertial platform has two gyroscopes, proof against vibration stresses, and three accelerometers mounted on a fixed elastic support. Mean time between failures of the platform P-1000 is 200 hr; mass, 17.4 kg; dimensions, 340 x 330 x 216 mm. The digital computer LC-4516 calculates sighting and navigational parameters and automatically checks on system serviceability. It has the following technical characteristics: high-speed action, 250,000 operations per second; tracking time, 3 μsec; storage capacity, from 32,000 to 65,000 words; number of commands, 44.

The control and indication unit is designed to control the operation of the system and monitor its condition, as well as indicate sighting and navigation parameters. A keyboard makes it possible to obtain information about aircraft position and 16 ground reference points as well as to display the required parameters. Mass of the unit is 2.8 kg; dimensions, 190 x 145 x 152 mm.

Flight tests of the system have been made on F-4, F-5E, F-16, F-17, F-104 and Mirage aircraft. The tests have shown that use of the LW-33 system by a modern aircraft increases the feasibility of low-altitude air navigation; the probability of target approach on first pass is improved; aircraft life is

lengthened; the number of sorties necessary to achieve prescribed target-destruction probability is lowered. Mass of the system is 23.5 kg; volume, 42.5 cu gm [sic]; power consumption, 400 W; air consumption for cooling (at temperature of 38°), 1 kg min; mean time between failures, 750 hr.

The LINAS [Laser Inertial Navigation Attack System] was developed by the Ferranti Company (England) and is designed to solve the navigation and sighting problem on board fighter aircraft.

It consists of the FIN 1020 digital INS, type 105 laser rangefinder, ISIS optical sight, indicators, and control unit.

The FIN 1020 digital INS consists of an inertial platform, digital computer, input-output device, pressure sensors, and air signal converters. Course measurement accuracy is 12 angular minutes; pitch measurement accuracy, 2.3 angular minutes; bank measurement accuracy, 2.3 angular minutes; hit accuracy, 5 mrad.

The general-purpose digital computer makes possible the performance of all navigation and sighting functions; it also responds by reproducing air signals according to the relevant program. An opportunity is provided for correcting stored information, for example ballistic data, without erasing the recorded computer program. The computer storage unit makes possible the storage of data for 10 intermediate points on the flight route. This information can be fed in before or during flight by means of the INS keyboard control panel.

The rangefinder 105 is a neodymium-doped yttrium-aluminum garnet laser and operates in a high-frequency pulsed-radiation mode. Rangefinder field of vision is stabilized in banking and deviates within the limits of a cone with an apex angle of 20°; pulse repetition rate, from 2 to 10 Hz; beam divergence, 0.3 mrad; rangefinding accuracy, ±5 m; permissible pitch angle, 360°; range of action, 5 km; mean time between failures, 500 hr; mass, 9 kg.

For sighting use is made of the ISIS optical sight, developed on the basis of a gyrostabilized sight that makes possible reliable indication of the sighting signals coming from the system computer during an attack on ground targets. Mean-square sighting error of the sight is 2 mrad for angle of site and 1.5 mrad for azimuth; mean time between failures, 800 hr.

Various indicators are employed to show information: an indicator showing navigation information is mounted on the instrument panel; another indicator (likewise on the instrument panel) shows data on current position, ground speed, altitude, course, target range etc. Indication of target detection and sighting is shown on the sight head.

Ths LINAS system operates in the following manner. Initial data (current position, course etc.) are fed in by key on the INS control unit panel. Once the status indicator of the INS platform shows that the system is ready to operate in the selected mode, the pilot presses the NAV key, as a result of which all the parameters necessary for navigation, target detection and sighting are calculated and indicated.

During flight the system continuously calculates aircraft position and course against given reference points. In case of a deviation from course, arrows indicating the direction for correction light up on the instrument panel. By pressing the DCH key, the pilot obtains a calculation of the distance and course between current position and destination. If desired, position coordinates, ground speed, remaining distance to target, flight time etc. can be indicated.

When the aircraft is two minutes of flying time away from the target, the computed target position is automatically shown on the collimator sight so as to make possible target tracking. The laser also is pointed at the predicted target position. At this stage (target detection), the symbol R periodically lights up in the collimator sight.

On detection of the target, the pilot selects the attack mode by means of the switch located on the engine control lever. The sighting mark and the laser are computer-controlled and the pilot only makes corrections. Constant lighting up of the symbol R means that ranging is taking place.

During bombing the system provides for constant calculation of bomb release points and for automatic bomb release.

In launching unguided missiles the sighting mark shows the missile's ground impact point. When the sighting mark coincides with the target, the missile is launched manually. If on nearing the target the aircraft is threatened by danger, a warning signal--the symbol R--appears on the collimator sight.

The LINAS system has high reliability, guaranteeing--for the space of two hours after it is switched on--an 0.99 probability of combat-mission accomplishment, with high navigation accuracy. Mass of the system is 50 kg; volume, 0.06 cu m; power consumption, 450 W for direct current and 40 VA for alternating current.

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Laser Weapon-Guidance Systems

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1983 pp 13-14

[Article by Engr Maj Asen Machev: "Airborne Laser Weapon-Guidance Systems"; based on foreign-press materials]

[Text] The high effectiveness and accuracy of weapons with laser guidance systems were the occasion as early as the end of the 1960's for the beginning of their intensified development and adoption in all the armed services and branches of the army.

In the opinion of foreign military specialists, aviation ammunition with laser guidance has a number of other merits in addition to high accuracy. For example, this weapon's range of action is sufficient for it to be used by aircraft when they are outside the effective zone of antiaircraft defense. Electron-optical target-detection and -tracking devices make it possible to use ammunition by day and night and under conditions of limited visibility, i.e. in the presence of smoke and dust on the battlefield. The incorporation of modern electronic computers into weapon-guidance systems enables weapons to be used not only against stationary targets, but also against moving ones, including tanks. After weapons are launched (dropped) from an aircraft, the pilot can maneuver to avoid the enemy's antiaircraft weapons without disrupting the process of missile- or bomb-guidance to target. Moreover, the foreign press points out that at present significant difficulties exist in developing electronic countermeasures against laser guidance systems. The foreign press also cites the deficiencies of airborne weapons with laser guidance. Thus, for example, some examples of them are ineffective in low-altitude aircraft operation and in most cases continuous target illumination by laser beam is needed up till the moment the ammunition detonates. The problem of adequate laser-guidance accuracy under conditions of heavy precipitation, dust and smoke has not been satisfactorily solved.

The laser-guided air ammunition that is in service can be used from altitudes of 400 to 6000 m. Target illumination by laser beam is effected by a rocket-launching aircraft, by a detached aircraft or by forward spotter on the ground or in a helicopter. The first method is considered most effective since it makes possible the delivery of a surprise strike not only on stationary, but also on moving targets and does not require coordinated action between the spotter and the aircraft crew. However, such combat use of the weapon is possible now only with aircraft whose crews consist of at least two persons and which have special suspended containers with target-detection and -designation equipment.

Use of a detached aircraft for target illumination and designation is sufficiently effective only for attacking stationary and preliminarily reconnoitered targets. This is due primarily to the necessity of precise and continuous coordination between both aircraft, which in turn requires that there be a reliable and jamproof line of communication between them. The definite interest in this method is due to the future possibilities of using target-detection, -designation and -illumination equipment that will be installed on unmanned aircraft.

In performing close air support missions, target illumination by forward spotters is regarded as most effective since it makes it possible to attack the enemy targets that are most dangerous at a given moment. In the opinion of some foreign specialists, this method represents a new stride towards the unification of aviation fire capabilities for the support and mobility of ground forces. With this method too, coordination between the attacking aircraft and the spotter is necessary; however, the possibility exists that several aircraft will be guided to the very same target. To avoid this, provision is made for individual coding of the laser target-designator's signals

and transmission of the codes to the aircraft being guided to the target. The technical difficulties arising in this connection have still not been overcome.

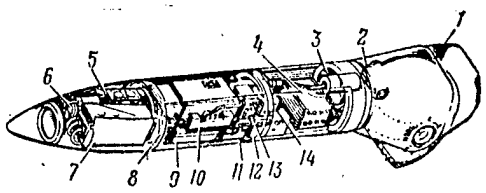

Figure 1. "Pave Tack" container system

Key:

1. Cassette
2. Cassette servodrive
3. Optical system servodrive
4. Electronic amplifier
5. Cooling device
6. Compressor and control unit
7. Digital electric computer and data converter
8. System power unit
9. Video tape recorder
10. Control unit of electronic devices
11. Laser power unit
12. Power unit of infrared station
13. Servicing indicator
14. Unit for coupling with indicator in pilot's cockpit

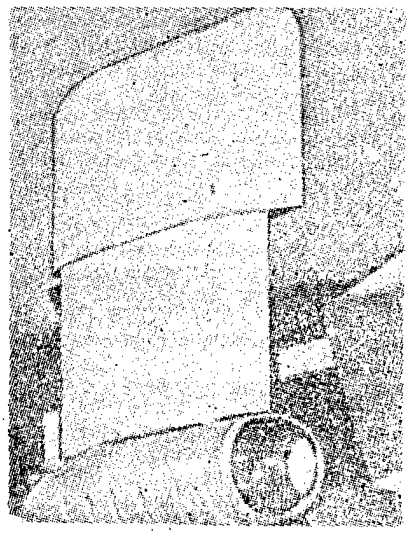

Figure 2. "Pave Penny" [Pave Penny Laser Tracker] container station installed on special pylon of A-10A ground attack aircraft

In the opinion of foreign experts, the greatest tactical capabilities are possessed by systems whose elements (both weapons and target-detection and laser target-illumination equipment) are located on board the same aircraft. Modern detection, illumination and laser-controlled weapon-guidance devices have a range of operation of 5-20 km, depending on the aircraft's flight profile, type of target, meteorological conditions and terrain relief.

Designwise, the instrumentation of all existing and developed airborne laser weapon-guidance systems is located in containers which can be suspended on combat aircraft.

The sequence of operations of the various systems is almost identical and reduces to the following. By means of navigational aids the aircraft is brought to the area where the guided weapon is to be used. On detection of the target by means of the instrumentation located in the container, the pilot operator switches on the laser target designator and, as the aircraft approaches the target, launches a missile or drops his ammunition on the indicated release line. Thereafter the whole weapon-guidance process proceeds automatically or with minimal operator participation: the target is continuously tracked and irradiated (illuminated) with a laser beam; the homing head receives the reflection of the laser radiation and determines target direction; the measurement unit or homing head computer measures the error between flight direction and aiming line and generates adjustment commands which go to the ammunition controls. This process continues until the contact or time fuze of the weapon is actuated.

The instrumentation in the suspended container must consist of the following basic elements: target-detection and -tracking equipment; a laser irradiator, which in some systems performs the function of rangefinder as well; a digital computer; and power units. The target-detection, -tracking and -illumination equipment is located in the movable portion of the container. This expands the capabilities of the target-seeking and continuous tracking system and in final analysis precludes pilot participation in the weapon-guidance process after the weapon is launched or dropped, thus enabling him to concentrate on performing his next tasks or on avoiding enemy antiaircraft fire.

All the above-enumerated instrumentation elements are shown in Figure 1, which represents a simplified cross-section of the promising American AN/AVQ-26 "Pave Tack" system (mass 595 kg, length 410 cm, diameter 50 cm).

The complexity and hence the cost of the airborne instrumentation of laser weapon-guidance systems are sharply cut with the use of laser target-illumination by a forward spotter. Typical equipment for such purpose recently is the American AN/AAS-35 "Pave Penny" container system (Figure 2), in service in the U.S. Air Force. The instrumentation of the system makes possible the detection of a target illuminated by laser beam and automatic tracking of the target at a range of up to 16 km. The system can be used not only in a guided weapon package, but also for firing on ground targets by aircraft guns as well as for precision bombing with ordinary (unguided) bombs. In this case the minimum range of operation is 30-15 m. This makes possible the delivery of low- and

maximally low-level strikes, including strikes under conditions of limited visibility.

The absence of an infrared station and of a laser target designator in the "Pave Penny" system has made it possible to house the instrumentation in a container 83 cm long, 20 cm in diameter and 14.5 kg in mass, which is significantly smaller than the "Pave Tack". The instrumentation is reliable (mean time between failures 250 hr).

According to reports in the foreign press, plans are to equip 730 A-10 and 380 A-7 ground attack aircraft with "Pave Penny" containers. The possibilities of using them also in the F-16 fighters of the air forces of Belgium, Holland and Denmark are under consideration.

A more modern version of the "Pave Penny" system has been designed for the American F-18 aircraft. The instrumentation of this container generates data which is fed into the navigation system and the weapon-guidance system, as well as recording the firing or bombing result on cinefilm. Recently several experimental models have undergone laboratory tests.

Simultaneously with the development of laser weapon-guidance systems, foreign specialists are seeking ways and means of counteracting these systems. Work has been under way recently on the development of active and passive means. The latter include various laser radiation receivers that give warning of enemy use of laser-guided weapons.

The active means that have been developed for counteracting airborne laser weapon-guidance systems include not only various screening devices, but also a jammer in the infrared wave band. For screening, aerosols and smokes are used. There are reports of the creation of oil vapor fogs and smokes produced during the combustion of various substances and mixtures thereof that highly absorb laser irradiation.

Regarded as most effective, in respect of the degree of laser-radiation attenuation that they cause, are the smokes obtained during the combustion of white phosphorus, which in a concentration of 1 kg to 1485 cu m attenuates this radiation 80-fold. However, these smokes are very toxic unlike the oil smokes and fogs that are formed during the combustion of aluminum powder, zinc oxide and hexachloroethane. They make possible an 80-fold attenuation in a concentration of 1 kg to 720 cu m and 1 kg to 990 cu m.

According to foreign press reports, the products obtained during the combustions of aerosols of a mixture of boron powder, chloride of soda and titanium dioxide have higher activity. It is assumed that this mixture will be sprinkled in the area of a screened target on the receipt of warning by the laser receiver of target irradiation by a laser target designator. Acted upon by the heat of the laser beam, the aerosol spontaneously ignites, screening the target with smoke.

In the views of the foreign military specialists, jamming stations must include in their makeup a receiver of enemy laser-system signals and a laser radiator

(transmitter). The receiver and the analyzer that is part of it determine the direction of the enemy's laser radiation and the pulse repetition rate, and on the basis of these data control the operating conditions of the laser that is a jamming source. It is believed that, depending on the purpose of the means of counteraction, jamming can be used in the form of a narrow beam aimed at the enemy's laser, in a wide space sector against several enemy lasers, and as answering imitative jamming, whose signals differ significantly from the signals of the enemy system and deflect the guided weapon from the direction to target.

The foreign press reports that a number of technical difficulties will have to be overcome in developing such facilities and their high cost will have to be lowered.

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ANTITANK, OTHER MINES USED BY WESTERN ARMIES

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1983 pp 36-38

[Translation of article from the magazine MILITAERTECHNIK No 4, 1983 with abridgments: "Antitank and Antipersonnel Mines"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] In recent years new types of antitank and antipersonnel mines have been adopted for service in some capitalist armies. In the opinion of Western military specialists these mines meet the most modern requirements.

1. Basic Types of Antitank Mines

In the capitalist armies, antitank mines are subdivided mainly into three types: tank-disabling mines, antibottom [or tank-killing] mines, and antiside mines. Work is under way to improve the three basic types of mine.

A trend can be seen in antitank mines towards simplification of their construction, towards their use by all branches of the army and towards minelaying without the participation of specialists.

Main attention is paid to the development of new, and the improvement of existing, tank mines whose effect is aimed against the bottom of the vehicle. Their more powerful destructive effect is cited as their favorable characteristic. The reason for this is that they do not act only on the tracks but over the entire breadth as well. Due to the greater detonation ranges of the mines the density of spacing can be reduced without reducing the effect of the minefield.

A characteristic innovation in most types of mines is that they can be laid mechanically or by remote minelaying devices.

/1.1. Tank-Disabling Mines

/M56 Antitank Mine (United States)/

The M56 system for the dispersing of antitank mines by helicopter (Figure 1.2) has been adopted for service in the American army in Western Europe. It has been used several times in training exercises of NATO forces. The system consists of two SUU-13/A containers for the dispersing of mines by UH-1

helicopter. Each container has 40 magazines, each with two M56 mines, and a servicing mechanism in the helicopter. The mines are dispersed at uniform time intervals from containers situated on both sides of the helicopter. As they fall, they are stabilized in such a way that they fall on their bottom. A Bell UH-1 helicopter in one combat flight can plant a 200 x 300 sq m minefield with M56 mines. The system is in service in American helicopter companies and in air strike forces (one M56 system per three Bell UH-1 helicopters).

The M56 mine consists of a semicylindrical aluminum case with four stabilized planes, an electronic contact fuze and a self-destroying device. It can be equipped with an antihandling device.

/AT1 Rod-Type Mine (FRG)/

The AT1 rod-type mine is an antitank mine and is launched with a 110-mm LARS rocket projector. A mine-launching rocket with DM-701 warhead accommodates eight AT1 rod-type mines. The mine acts only on the running gear of wheeled and tracklaying vehicles. It is equipped with a blastproof fuze and a self-destroying device.

/DM21 Antitank Mine (FRG)/

The M21 antitank mine is the next model of the DM11 antitank mine. It has a simple operating principle and is safe to work with. In comparison with the DM11 the pin and the firing and trigger mechanism primarily have been improved. The mine has an antihandling device. It is laid manually and can be used by all branches of the army.

/VS1.6 Antitank Mine (Italy)/

The VS1.6 (MATS) mine is 9.5 cm high, 22.5 cm in diameter and has a mass of 3.2 kg, including 1.6 kg of explosive. It was developed specially for dropping from a helicopter with the VS/MD (DAT) system. It can be dropped from an altitude of about 100 m at a flying speed of up to 200 km/hr. The mine can be laid by vehicles or manually and can be buried or be in the open. It has no metal parts, is equipped with an electronic blastproof fuze and with an antihandling device. The VS 2.2 and VS 3.6 mines have a similar construction but a greater charge.

/SB-81 Antitank Mine (Italy)/

The SB-81 mine was developed specially for minelaying by helicopter with the SY-AT system and for the mechanical ground system of minelaying. Although in size and external shape it is not distinguishable from ordinary mines, it falls in a specified position on the ground when dropped from a helicopter. The mine is equipped with a percussion fuze that is actuated by pressure with a force from 1.5 to 3.1 kN. Specially made versions have an electronic fuze, a self-destroying device and an antihandling device. Magazines each have five mines and are included in the minelaying system.

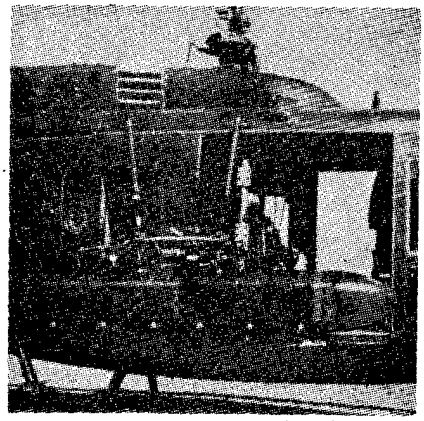

Figure 1. American Bell UH-1 helicopter with built-in system for dispersing of M56 antitank mines.

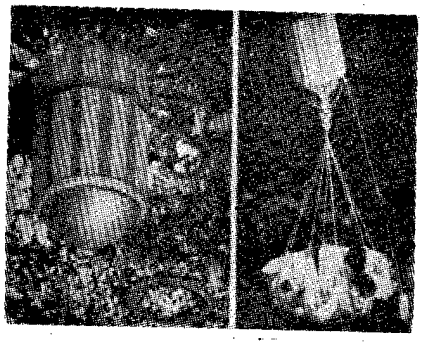

Figure 4. AT2 antitank mine (FRG).

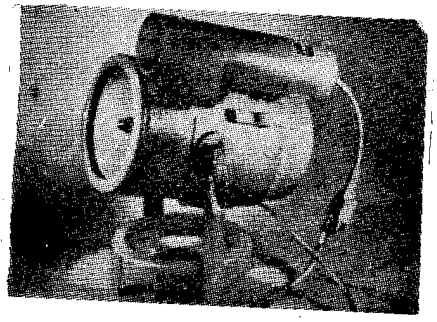

Figure 5. MAH model F_1 antiside mine (France).

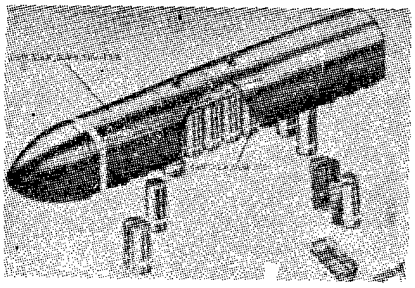

Figure 2. Container for dispersing of mines.

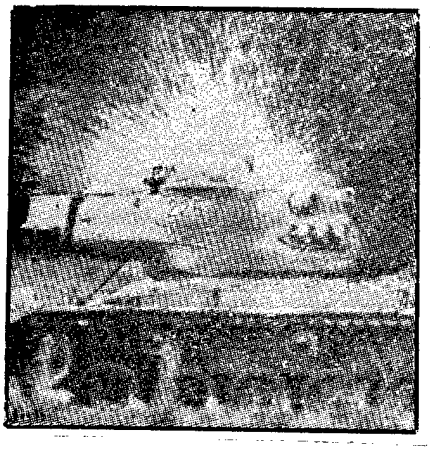

Figure 3. Detonation of new type of antibottom mine. The cumulative spray has penetrated the bottom, passed through the fighting compartment and come out through the turret of an M-47 tank (United States).

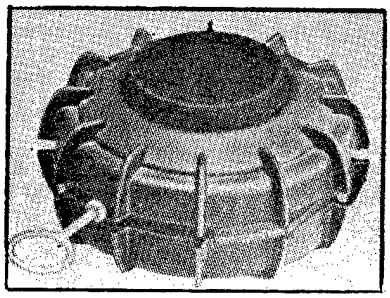

Figure 6. VS50 bounding mine (Italy).

/M3 Antitank Mine (Belgium)/

The mine is laid manually on the surface or under cover. It has a thin-walled polyethylene case and is equipped with a mechanical fuze. The M3 mine has no metal parts so it cannot be detected by induction mine locators. They are produced in large series and are exported abroad.

/1.2. Antibottom Antitank Mines/

Mines of this type for the most part are laid mechanically or by remote minelaying devices. As a rule, they have a high-power shaped charge. It is characterestic of these mines that the cumulative spray can penetrate several armor plates (Figure 3). They are most often equipped with a proximity magnetic fuze and with a self-destroying device. In rare instances they have an antihandling device.

/M70 and M73 Antitank Mines (United States)/

The M70 and M73 antitank mines are delivered by 150mm shells of the M741 and M718 types respectively and are a component part of the ADATM artillery system for the delivery of antitank mines. These mines are of identical construction and differ only in self-destruction time. For the M70 the time is 24 hours, for the M73 several days.

Both types have a metal cylindrical case, shaped charge and a magnetic proximity fuze. The mines have a delay system--the mine cannot be detonated until it has once been run over. The M70 and M73 mines are produced serially and have been adopted for service in the U.S. Army. The M75 mine and the BLU 91/B mine, which are delivered by the GATOR system, are similar in construction.

/AT2 Antitank Mine (FRG)/

The AT2 antitank mine has a metal cylindrical case 100 mm in diameter and 130 mm high. It is a shaped charge with a self-destroying device. As it falls, it is suspended on a small parachute. After falling, it assumes a specified position by means of legs that open up, and the electronic contact fuze pops out. Minelaying density as a rule is 0.4 or 0.6, and in exceptional cases 0.2, mine per linear meter along the front. Self-destruction time ranges from 4 to 96 hours. The following can be used as minelayers: an armored MiWSFz [system for the launching of mines transported by vehicle] minelaying vehicle; MiWS-HS helicopter minelaying system; LARS minelaying system with light 110mm artillery rocket; and rocket launcher for the delivery of antitank mines.

/SB-MV/T Antitank Mine (Italy)/

The antitank mine has a case made of plastic. Its charge is shaped, the fuze is proximity. It has a self-destroying device and an antihandling device. It is laid mechanically. The mines are stored and transported in special containers, five to each container. It is actuated by a system of levers.

/HPD Antitank Mine (France)/

The HPD antitank mine can lie on the surface of the earth or be buried; it can be laid mechanically or manually. It has a magnetic proximity fuze, shaped charge, antihandling protection and a self-destroying device. The shaped charge can penetrate armor up to 70 mm in thickness. The mine is produced serially and is in service in the French army.

/1.3. Antiside Mines/

They are used for the most part to lay minefield along roads, in narrow passages and in streets, and in battle in inhabited localities and to interdict the approaches to engineer obstacles. They have a shaped charge or are equipped with an armor-piercing shell.

The American M24 antiside mines are discharged automatically from a tubular container for firing at targets passing nearby. The warhead is an armor-piercing shell.

The French MAH model F_1 mine (Figure 5) has a horizontal cylindrical case, a shaped charge and an electromechanical contact fuze connected with a thin tight wire. In case the wire is broken, the charge that is aimed by the tube is ignited. According to recent reports, a proximity fuze with infrared light has been developed and adopted for service. The shaped charge can destroy armored vehicles at a range of 80 m. The MAH model F_1 mine is produced serially and is in service in the French army.

/2. Antipersonnel Mines/

According to Western specialists, antipersonnel mines will be used mainly to reinforce antitank barriers. The object is to hamper reconnaissance of these barriers and mine clearance. Recent developments give reason to infer that the effect of fragmentation mines has been increased especially. They are equipped with very complex fuzes (among them electronic fuzes) and have antihandling protection. Their size and mass have been reduced in order to make their detection difficult. In some antipersonnel mines the explosive has a mass of only 10 to 20 grams. The opinion on this is that this is fully enough to wound anybody severely and put him out of action.

/2.1. Bounding Mines/

Bounding mines are widespread in the Italian army. New types are also offered in other NATO countries.

/VS50 Bounding Mine (Italy)/

The VS50 bounding mine (Figure 6) was developed for helicopter-aided minelaying by the VS/MD (DAT) system. It is of small size and consists of a ribbed plastic case and a high-explosive charge. For easier mine clearance by friendly forces, it may also contain a metal part. The VS 50AR-type mine has

an antimineclearance device. The mine is stored in standardized pallets which are a component part of the minelaying devices.

/SB33 Bounding Mine (Italy)/

The SB33 bounding mine was developed for the SY-AT system of minelaying by helicopter and for the SY-TT system of minelaying directly on the ground, respectively. It differs from the other mines in its shape and smaller size. It is difficult to detect. It has a contact fuze, is relatively blastproof and can be made secure against disarming.

/"Ranger" Bounding Mine (Great Britain)/

The "Ranger" bounding mine was developed for the minelaying system of the same name and was adopted for service in the English army beginning in 1978. It has a plastic case and a delay fuze. About 20 seconds after it is launched by the EMI "Ranger" system, it is actuated automatically.

/2.2 Fragmentation Mines/

In the capitalist countries there are three types of fragmentation mines: ground fragmentation mines, bounding fragmentation mines and directional fragmentation mines. The three types are widespread in the NATO countries.

/M67 and M72 Fragmentation Mine (United States)/

Both types belong to the ADAPM antipersonnel minelaying system and differ only in their self-destruction time. They are launched with a 155mm American shell (M692 and M731 respectively). A shell contains 36 antipersonnel mines.

Both types are bounding. Their fuze is actuated as soon as the taut wires, which are ejected during its fall, are touched. Its case, which has the shape of a fourth cylinder, is made of metal. In it are inserted pellet-shaped fragments.

/M74 and BZU-92/B Fragmentation Mines (United States)/

They are not bounding mines; they detonate on the ground and have an electronic contact fuze. The M74 fragmentation mine belongs to the GEMSS antitank and antipersonnel minelaying system, while the BLV-92B mine belongs to the GATOR antitank and antipersonnel minelaying system. In construction they are identical, and have the same tight wires as do the M67 and the M72 respectively, and a self-destroying device with time adjustment.

/"Valmara" 69 Fragmentation Mine (Italy)/

The "Valmara" fragmentation mine is of the bounding type. The fragments (1200 fragments about 5 mm in size) are inserted in a plastic case and have a casualty effect at a range of up to 40 m. They are laid by hand covertly and have a mechanical fuze with two contact wires each 15 m long.

/MAPED Model F_1 Bounding Mine (France)/

This French mine has a plastic case in which are inserted the charge and about 500 steel fragments. It is laid manually and stands on the ground on two legs but can also be attached to objects. It has a mechanical, electric or electro-mechanical fuze. On actuation of the fuze the mine launches a directed spray of fragments in a 60° sector at a range of up to 40 m.

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REQUIRED QUALITIES OF NEW OFFICERS-TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1983 pp 27-28

[Article by Engr Col Toma Popratilov: "Command Training of Future Technical Specialist Officers"]

[Text] The basic topic of discussion at the scientific and practical conference with the key personnel of the military educational institutions in the Bulgarian People's Army was "Improving the Command Training of Military School Students and Cadets."

In the basic speech delivered by Officer Bakalov and in additional speeches and statements by representatives of various military educational institutions and combat units, the main question was concern for the command training of future officers called upon to stand guard over the homeland under conditions of the tense international situation and maximum saturation of the troops with modern armament and combat materiel.

The professional military qualities of a commander uniquely reflect the profile and scope of his specific activity, which boils down to the performance of the following basic functions: organizer, combat leader, political worker, teacher and educator of his subordinates, military specialist and supervisor of everyday military life.

"At the present stage of development of the Bulgarian People's Army," Minister of National Defense Army General D. Dzhurov emphasizes, "organizational work is the first and main line of action by officer personnel and by party and Komsomol organizations in implementing the tasks assigned by the party and government."

On their enrollment in military schools young men usually have only potential capacities for the performance of command activity. These are personality attributes developed during their previous curriculum vitae. Certain inherent predispositions also play a part in this development. During instruction at the military school these potential capacities must develop into established professional military qualities and capacities. The better the military educational institutions succeed in simulating the conditions of command activity and compelling the cadet to operate actively under them, the more rapidly and lastingly these qualities and capacities can be shaped.

Undoubtedly a decisive role in this process is played by the trainee, whose activeness and dynamic attitude determine the degree to which professional military qualities and capacities are shaped and developed.

The dynamic functional profile of the cadet from the standpoint of his aptitude for command activity depends on a number of professional military qualities and capacities. Among the most essential qualities are: ideological-and-political and professional military singlemindedness, analytic and synthetic type of thinking, rapidity of orientation, operational efficiency and flexibility in thinking, the ability to detect trends towards a change in the situation, the combining of boldness and risk-taking with caution, readiness to assume personal responsibility etc.

Of great importance for a commander are such volitional traits as perseverance, resoluteness, courage and self-possession, independence and initiative.

The formation of the necessary capabilities is another essential part of the important task of cadet command training. Professional military capabilities are rigidly specific for every specialty and are elaborated in detail in the relevant descriptions of qualifications. Of essential importance for the young commander are his military-pedagogical and organizational abilities, which in final analysis completely determine his image as educator and organizer.

The command training of military school students and cadets is an inseparable part of the overall teaching and educational process. It is an essential necessity for all future officers regardless of their specialty, including technical specialist officers.

The time is long gone when the technical staff solved independently a limited range of questions essentially unrelated to combat training or the combat readiness of units and subunits. They now constitute a considerable portion of the total number of officers, and for some units and subunits amount to 50 percent or more. The formation of command qualities and capacities in future military engineers is a necessity dictated by their new official status as direct participants in personnel instruction and education and as the commander's closest assistants in maintaining the combat readiness of his respective units and subunits.

Most young military engineers join the forces in posts requiring not only high engineering training, but also very well-formed command qualities.

For officers entering upon command and engineering posts these qualities and capacities are a prime necessity. This requirement holds true with no less force, however, for the large contingent of military engineers who from the very start of their military service take up posts as deputy commanders for technical service of subunits.

The very designation of the post suggests that the military engineer enjoys all the powers and duties of a deputy commander, and according to the Interior Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic he is the superior of all personnel of the subunit. Most typical in this regard

is the post of deputy commander for technical service of a tank company. The young officer just appointed to this post is already the superior of platoon commanders, tank commanders, tuneup mechanics and other crew members.

He performs his functional duties as deputy commander for technical service in matters of combat readiness, organization and conduct of technical training, servicing, care and running maintenance of the tanks, motor vehicles and other armament and equipment belonging to the company, not as an individual executant, but first and foremost as a leader.

Instances were not rare during the Great Patriotic War when for various reasons technical officers assumed command of their respective units and subunits or of speedily activated combat groups and detachments.

Performance of the duties of a commander by his deputy for technical service is also very often necessitated in peacetime practice. Therefore, in addition to the above-enumerated command qualities and capacities, the military engineer must also have operational and tactical training matching that of his commander.

The basic professional military command qualities and capacities of military engineers are formed in dialectical unity with the formation of purely specific engineering qualities. On the basis of engineering logic it is necessary besides to develop in the cadet the ability of speed, operational efficiency and flexibility in thinking--qualities especially necessary for the precise and rapid grasping of the kinematic, hydraulic, electronic and other diagrams, according to which specific models of armament and equipment are made.

Moreover, instances are not rare when a military engineer must independently make responsible decisions without having the opportunity to obtain skilled assistance from senior commanders and technical authorities or to obtain the necessary reference literature. That is why, figuratively speaking, the technical officer must have a fairly large and fully stocked "emergency reserve" of command and engineering qualities and capacities, harmoniously combined in an integrated whole.

The command training of future technical specialist officers is a complex and long process that takes place in a specific social environment.

Command qualities are formed in cadets primarily in the course of the teaching and educational process, which is the basic source of knowledge and the main field for the formation and development of the cadet's personality. In view of this, the existing descriptions of qualifications were reworked and the necessary changes were made in the plans and programs for the training of technical officers.

Still in this connection, the existing physical facilities of schools are being improved and new ones built, creating conditions for simulating, to a great extent, conditions for the realistic operation of armament and equipment and their combat employment.

The speech and the additional speeches and statements at the conference thoroughly examined the potentialities of the general educational and engineering disciplines for the command training of cadets and for the development of cognitive and emotional-volitional processes in them.

The potentialities for the command training of cadets in engineering specialties were elaborated and shown with great expertise in demonstration technical-training classes.

The cadets' probationary period in combat units is the stage of instruction at which the command qualities of future military specialists are best recognized. Here all cadets have the realistic opportunity of passing through the basic technical posts and discharging all the powers and duties flowing from the regulations and manuals. In addition, the future officers are familiarized in the greatest detail with the military environment in which they are going to serve.

The mastery of the functional duties of a post and the final development of the command and organizational qualities of probationers are accomplished in a well-defined sequence. First the cadets learn to organize and perform specific functions under the oversight of regular table-of-organization specialists. Later they understudy the latter's activity until in the final stage they are granted the opportunity of performing the functional duties of the titular holder of the post to the extent determined by the probation director and coordinated with the respective deputy commander for technical service (chief engineer) of the unit.

The final formation of command qualities in military engineers is effected in combat units and subunits. Commanders and technical authorities must be guided by this objective principle when they accept young officer replacements for service in their ranks. It must not be forgotten that even the best school-trained young officer needs attentive, comradely assistance for faster entry upon his functional duties and for adapting to the rigorous but romantic military realities.

Concern on the part of senior commanders and technical authorities for the final command training of the young military engineer must attend all the activity conducted in the unit in working with the young officers.

The high theoretical knowledge, the heightened interest in new functional duties and the youthful enthusiasm and energy of the young engineers in officers' uniform must be judged impartially and at the same time be given fatherly support so as to "get them into action" more speedily as future responsible technical specialists.

Military experience has repeatedly proved that those young officers who feel the concern and sincere support of more experienced and knowledgeable commanders and technical specialists are the fastest trained. Striking proof of this are the young deputy commanders for technical service of tank companies, Engr Lt Mirchev and Engr Lt Litev, who in a short while not only mastered the new combat materiel issued to them, but also trained themselves as specialists with recognized command qualities in organizing the operation and combat utilization of the equipment entrusted to them.

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SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF ARMORED VEHICLES OUTLINED

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1983 pp 1-2

[Article by Maj Gen Pen'o Kostadinov, candidate of technical sciences: "Reliable Performance of Armored and Automotive Equipment the Surety for Successful Execution of Combat Missions"]

[Text] It is known that during the training exercise "Shield-82," which was conducted in the territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the troops received a very high rating from those in charge of the training exercise for their able, rapid and precise operations. Contributing to this was the reliable operation of the most diverse armored and automative equipment that participated in the training exercise in large number--tanks, infantry combat vehicles, armored transports, artillery prime movers and various special vehicles, trucks and passenger cars. Combat equipment performed difficult missions under complex conditions and operated flawlessly, without accidents, breakdowns or forced halts. By way of example can be cited the units in which officers Ivanov, Dobrev, Bogdanov, Kunev et al. are serving. To what is this success in ensuring the reliable operation of equipment due?

In its design features the armored and automotive equipment with which the Bulgarian People's Army is supplied has a high degree of reliability. But during its operation reliability depends mainly on the strict observance of a number of rules for the use, servicing and care of equipment. Therefore the answer to the question, "What is the main reason for the flawless operation of armored and automotive equipment during the 'Shield-82' training exercise?" must be sought in the activity of the personnel who operated this equipment. "Shield-82" showed that the units and formations taking part in the training exercise maintained their equipment in constant working order and in a state of high combat readiness. As a result of proper care, servicing and repair, the reliability of individual components and assemblies and of machines as a whole was maintained. The conclusion can be drawn that technical and periodic servicing was performed in complete conformity with instructions, directions and the manuals, that inspections, daily, periodic technical and seasonal servicing, as well as other equipment maintenance activities, were carried out regularly and in a first-class manner. The various checks during the year and especially on the acceptance of armored and automotive equipment after the seasonal technical servicing, when armored and automotive equipment received high ratings, confirmed a proper attitude towards equipment. These results are due primarily

to the commanders, party political workers, staffs and services who worked with a sense of responsibility to create normal conditions for the establishment of the necessary physical facilities for the care, servicing and repair of equipment.

An important condition for its proper use and maintenance is good technical training of personnel. Exact compliance with maintenance instructions and manuals depends, on the one hand, on their skills and know-how and, on the other, on expert driving and use in combat. The flawless operation of armored and automotive equipment during the training exercise shows that commanders and staffs have given a great deal of attention to the mastery of combat materiel and to the formation in personnel of the habits and skills necessary for its proper utilization, for its maintenance in constant readiness, and for skillful driving. We must be sure that the training of personnel to operate with combat materiel is a constant task. Planned exercises conducted in conformity with combat training programs are the basic way of enhancing personnel's technical skills.

Before the training exercise the units and subunits conducted a regular training process in various instruction periods beginning with the enlisted-man specialist and going as far as the unit as a whole. Special attention was paid to the proper planning of technical training, to the training of teachers and to the provision of instructional materials. The fact that units conducted a regular and effective instruction process of technical training throughout the year became clear during the various inspections made by superior authorities long before the "Shield-82" training exercise. In these inspections tank and gun crews and vehicle operators made good and excellent scores, for they knew their components, mechanisms, assemblies and systems and the ways of maintaining, servicing and repairing them; and they skillfully drove the vehicles entrusted to them under difficult terrain conditions. In the training exercise itself personnel conclusively demonstrated a high level of training in their working with the equipment and it operated flawlessly.

Equipment must always be maintained in a state of high combat readiness. This is our constant duty. But likewise the fact must not be underestimated that during the period of preparation for a training exercise much can be done to increase its reliability, and in quite a short while at that. "Shield-82" showed that personnel are ready to cope with this task, too.

During the advance preparation, under the guidance of commanders, staffs and technical services a thoroughgoing check was made of the technical state of armament and equipment. A technical diagnosis was made of vehicles and their individual assemblies and systems. When a deviation from specification parameters was found, measures were taken to bring them up to standard without delay, while unreliable assemblies and parts were replaced. Special attention during the advance preparation was paid to servicing the systems that make possible normal operation at a high ambient temperature and under conditions of an intense dust content of the air. Considerable pains were taken during the advance preparation with the vehicles of the practice combat (practice line) group that before the start of the training exercise were in constant motion.

Especially valuable experience was gained in training driver-mechanics and chauffeurs to participate in the training exercise. During this training the conclusion was borne home with special force that a commander must never lose sight of his basic mission, namely, making a detailed and precise analysis of the abilities of tank and gun crews to successfully perform their prospective missions. Personnel training immediately before the training exercise must not be conducted mainly to make up for whatever was missed in the preceding instruction. This activity must be organized with the realization that its bssic purpose is to relate existing skills and experience to the specific conditions of the forthcoming operation.

The armored qquipment operated reliably and flawlessly also because commanders, staffs and technical authorities gave it the necessary attention during the actual "Shield-82" training exercise as well. The requirements of instructions for the operation of specific makes of vehicles, for making inspections, and for daily and scheduled technical servicing under field conditions were strictly observed. Timely and first-rate performance of the work specified for these servicings ruled out preconditions for breakdowns, accidents, disasters and forced halts. Skilled assistance was rendered by repair and reconditioning subunits. Actually they performed preventive work to avert breakdowns and were guided by the rule to give immediate and periodic servicing in a first-rate manner instead of repairing damaged equipment. This is the way the repair and reconditioning units of officers Dimitrov, Ivanov, Moynov and Petrov operated.

Party political work also played a great part in mobilizing personnel for first-rate and trouble-free operation during the training exercise. Various ways were used to mobilize communists and Komsomol members to work with a high sense of responsibility. Socialist competition was widely used, and moral and material prizes were given to front-rankers.

The results of using a great quantity of armored and automotive equipment during the "Shield-82" training exercise will enable commanders and staffs to make constant use of this experience in their future activity to keep their equipment always serviceable and in a high degree of combat readiness; and will enable personnel continually to increase their theoretical knowledge and practical experience and master the techniques of conducting combat operations under different conditions--by day and night, in winter and summer, on wooded and mountainous terrain. This training exercise also showed that a great deal of attention must be paid to the advance preparation of personnel and equipment before any training exercise (drill), any deficiencies found must be promptly eliminated, and requirements for the servicing of vehicles under field conditions--before and after "combat"--must be complied with exactly. Only in this way will armored equipment be in a position to accomplish any combat mission.

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CULTURAL MINISTER DISCUSSES PRIVATE BOOK PUBLISHING

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 9 Jul 83 pp 46-47

[Interview with Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, by Janos Gado; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Hungarian readers had the opportunity earlier to become acquainted with the concept of private edition. Many a writer, poet or scientific researcher publishes his work at his own expense, managing its publishing himself. After several successful independently produced books, the question arises in many persons as to whether entrepreneurs and ventures might find a niche in the book trade, and would it be possible for private publishers to compete with the established big state publishing houses. Bela Kopeczi, the minister of culture and education (62 years old), recently adopted a standpoint on a petition of this type. For this reason we requested him to expound his standpoint in greater detail and to list the economic-policy and cultural-policy counterarguments against private publishers.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: In Hungary it is possible to publish a book as a private edition, without the collaboration of the state publishing houses. Even though such private editions do not enjoy any price subsidy, why is it necessary to limit the number of their copies and to set price ceilings for them?

Bela Kopeczi: Private editions are permitted to enable an author to have his work appear in some other way when he is unable to get it accepted for publication by the publishing house of a state or social organ, yet he is convinced that his work is of literary value. Thus the purpose of private editions is not to enable anyone to start a business venture, but to serve as a safety valve that provides an opportunity to remedy possible mistakes or to fulfill personal ambitions. Since paper allocations are limited at present, we cannot let even private editions appear in any number of copies they please.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: Anyone wishing to publish his own work indepedently must first present a rejection slip from a state publishing house. Is it necessary to place the author at the mercy of the publishing house in this manner?

Bela Kopeczi: In this case, as in every cultural sector, we maintain the primacy of cultural policy. Accordingly, this is not a question of equal

partners competing in the market. To borrow an example from the theatrical world, Hokom Szinpad [Tom Thumb Stage] or Magyar Szinkor [Hungarian Small Theater] is conducting only supplementary activity and is not a full-fledged partner of the state theaters.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: Are there entrepreneurs willing to establish a private publishing house?

Bela Kopeczi: Yes, there are. Antal Vegh recently presented such a proposal. However, the state publishing houses are able to satisfy the public's demand, as this is eloquently demonstrated in the statistics on book publishing and book sales. It is likewise a fact that the economy in this area is based on a quota system of sorts, the essential elements of which are printing capacity, the paper shortage, and ceiling prices for books, with the inclusion of price subsidies. This is why I was unable to approve the establishment of a private publishing house. Incidentally, I believe that the entire Hungarian book trade agrees with this standpoint.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: Concerning the supply of the public's demand that you mentioned. This year's Book Week again demonstrated that a few books are sold out the first day and will be available perhaps only on the black market. But other books will be gathering dust on the shelves for years and will not find a buyer even at half price.

Bela Kopeczi: Even a private publishing house could not alter this situation because it would be unable to obtain the necessary quantity of paper and the printing capacity.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: Are there only quantitative obstacles to the establishment of a private publishing house? Those in the trade contend that domestic paper is not a shortage item, and that today it is no longer possible to speak of a shortage of printing capacity.

Bela Kopeczi: If there is spare capacity at some printing plants, then it should be used for book publishing by the state, and not to support a private publisher whose activity truly does not coincide with the principal direction of cultural policy. The only thing that may be criticized here is a lack of harmony between publishing and the printing industry. The printing industry and book publishing have become completely divorced in Hungary. We should return to a closer form of cooperation. That way it would be possible to better assert the printing industry's interest in utilizing capacity for the purpose of book publishing. A private publisher would not be a solution in this respect, and his output would be merely a drop in the ocean.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: And does it have to stay that way? Especially if the private publisher guarantees that his output will conform to the principles of cultural policy?

Bela Kopeczi: I wonder how private publishers would be able to guarantee conforming to the principles of cultural policy if they too were to incur a loss on works of contemporary Hungarian literature, and even on books published in smaller editions, with copies not running in six figures. It is certain that they would try to publish best-sellers, merely to survive. This is the experience drawn from numerous other ventures.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: But experience does not indicate that a best-seller is necessarily an inferior work. Book Week could again provide some obvious examples.

Bela Kopeczi: The number of books that sell well yet do not fall in the category of "light genre" is rather limited. The example of capitalist book publishing shows that even the serious publishing houses are supporting themselves with crime stories, adventure stories, and the like. If this is so, then why should I not assume that a private book publisher in Hungary would support himself with successes of the same type? By this, of course, I do not wish to belittle works that are light genre.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: Could we not rely on the public's value judgment and let the public decide what books to buy?

Bela Kopeczi: In our country not only book publishing is a state monopoly, but also the distribution of books. Thus the forwarding of books to various places depends not only on the public's interest, but also on the distribution mechanism. Naturally, the public expresses its opinion also in the case of state book distribution, by buying or not buying a given book. For this we do not need a private book publisher.

HETI VILAGGAZDASAG: According to the presently applicable conception of cultural policy, what are the areas in which entrepreneurs can expect the cultural ministry's support?

Bela Kopeczi: We will support the entrepreneurship that offers a certain supplementary activity or an explicitly new activity in our cultural life, and also where no great financial impact or serious technical consequences are involved, where the individual's contribution is the decisive. The fundamental issue is that the individual himself must be the principal factor in the venture, and everything that is of a financial or technical nature must carry far less weight. Where the financial and technical factors are the dominant, private enterprise is not possible already because of the economic system and economic situation. Moreover--and this again I would not conceal--there are state monopolies. Book, magazine, and newspaper publishing belongs in this category, together with radio and television. Here we do not even want to leave any room for private initiative. By the end of this year we will have a much clearer overview of where private businesses can be formed. I wish to note that the primary purpose of the provisions regarding the novel application of economic regulations is not to promote private initiative, rather to make the operation of state institutions and enterprises more flexible, efficient and economical.

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CSO: 2500/345

POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BUDAPEST GIVEN

Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 10 Jul 83 pp 24-25

[Article by Bela Berti: "One Fourth of Hungary; Declining Trends of Budapest and Environs"]

[Text] When discussing the demographic and manpower situation of Budapest, it is necessary to consider not only the 22 districts of the capital proper, but also the 43 surrounding communities that belong to the Budapest conurbation, and a few words must be said about the national demographic situation as well.

National Conditions

The national demographic situation may be characterized more or less by a rise of the average age and an increase of the number of elderly persons, due to better health care and lower morality rates; at the same time the number of births, inspite of the introduction of child-care aid and higher family allowances, is less than the number of deaths, and the population has dropped below the reproduction level. The higher living standard--here we have in mind the changes that have occurred in the social structure, mainly the socialist reorganization of agriculture and urbanization--also reduces the number of births. From the family's point of view, a baby today is more of a burden and not help around the house, perhaps as a teenager; frankly stated, the family no longer regards a baby as a replacement of manpower, the way it once did.

Housing is a vital necessity and, amidst the housing shortage, young couples frequently live with parents. And if a second baby does follow the first one, that is merely replacement for the two parents. But families with two, and especially three, children are rare. Moreover, the marriage might end in divorce after the first baby is born, or even before. Lately the divorce rate in Hungary has been 45 per 100 marriages, which again generates further demand for housing.

So far as the causes of death are concerned, it is shocking that the proportion of violent deaths is around 8 percent. Within this the proportion of suicides is over 3 percent, and the proportion of deaths due to traffic, industrial or other accidents is 5 percent, in contrast with 2 percent each a half century ago.

Hungary's population on 1 January 1980 was 10,709,000. Within this the number of Budapest residents was 2,059,000, nearly a fifth (19.2 percent) of the total population. Within entire Europe there are only two other capitals where

there is such a high concentration of the national population: Vienna and Copenhagen. Budapest plays such an outstanding role in the country's intellectual life and economy that a proportion of the population migrates here not only from the villages but from other cities as well. This influx of population was by no means as great during the past decade as in the preceding two. Moreover, special attention must be called to the fact that during the past two decades we can speak only of natural decline in the case of Budapest because the number of deaths exceeded the number of live births.

To Live or to Work?

The population-absorbing power of Budapest's environs was much greater and will remain so also in the future. Here also the population's natural growth is proportionally high, exceeding the national birthrate. Predominantly young adults, most of them married, have settled here, accepting the burden of having to commute daily to work in Budapest. At the time of the population census, the resident population of Budapest's environs was 410,000. Thus the Budapest conurbation, which occupies merely 1.8 percent of the country's total area, has 23.1 percent of the nation's population. At the same time, 29 percent of the total industrial employment works here.

As a result of the construction of new plants and due by no means the least to the socialist reorganization of agriculture, in the 31 years from 1949 through 1979 the population of Budapest increased by 469,000 or nearly 30 percent, while the population of Budapest's environs increased by 202,000 to nearly double, despite the fact that there was a significant decline during the past decade, in Budapest and its environs as well.

The aging of Budapest's population, more intensive industrial development in the capital's environs, and slowing natural growth nationally are all factors that make the manpower situation in Budapest more difficult. As a result of slowing natural growth, fewer people settle in the Budapest conurbation and, as a result of stepped up industrial development in the capital's environs, fewer people commute from there to Budapest. At the start of socialist industrialization, Budapest still had substantial manpower reserves, mostly women.

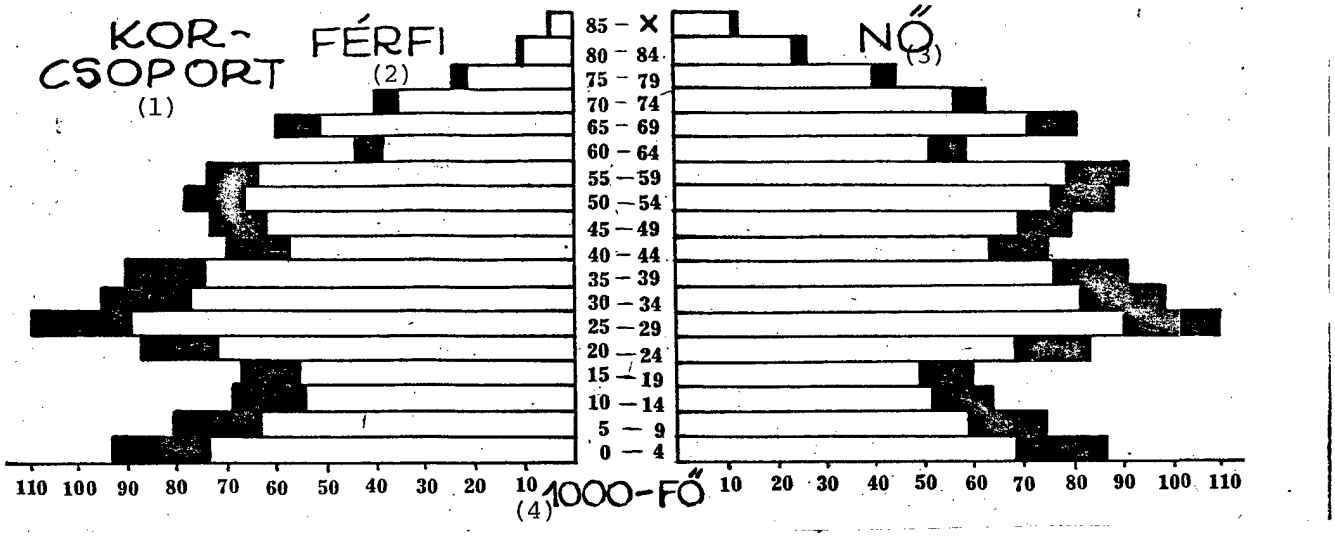
On 1 January 1949, 92.4 percent of the men and 48.7 percent of the women of work age were economically active, not counting retired persons, persons receiving allowances, and students. As the rate of industrial development accelerated, the demand for manpower grew faster than the domestic manpower resources from which this demand was to have been met. The job opportunities in the capital seemed very attractive to the significant manpower that was becoming redundant in the provinces. To avoid overcrowding, the capital's administration restricted settling in Budapest, but not the acceptance of employment there. Thereafter those of the workers migrating toward Budapest who were not able to settle there settled instead in the communities within a 5 to 15 kilometer belt around the capital, with good daily commuting.

Some of these settlements are also industrialized considerably; for example, Szazhalombatta outside the belt, or the communities to which Budapest enterprises moved their plant units. From 1960 on, the net gain from internal migration gradually slowed down. Therefore Budapest's manpower demand would require further internal migration and an annually increasing proportion of commuters because the simple reproduction of manpower is not ensured, due to the population's natural decline.

The sources of population growth are natural growth--the difference between the number of births and deaths--and net gain from internal migration.

In the years after World War II, the number of live births rose sharply in comparison with the prewar period and reached its peak of 21.2 per thousand in 1953, after the adoption of a government resolution strictly limiting abortions. From 1949 through 1965, the mortality rate essentially stagnated between 9.9 and 10.9 per thousand population. Thus the natural population growth in the capital between 1949 and 1959 was nearly 85,000, which was approximately 40 percent of the actual population growth. The proportion of natural growth was the same also in the belt.

From 1959 to 1967, the birthrate declined. As a result of the population-policy measures introduced in 1967, and due to increases in the number of women of child-bearing age and in the number of marriages, the number of live births in Budapest kept climbing for several years. But from 1970 on also the mortality rate rose because Budapest's population was aging, and this led to the population's natural decline. The newer population-policy measures introduced in 1973 produced some improvement only for four years. Because the number of women of child-bearing age has been declining since 1978 and the mortality rate of Budapest's aging population is likewise not improving, we can expect a natural decline of the capital's population during the current decade as well.



Age pyramid of Budapest and its environs on 1 January 1980. Hatched area shows environs.

Key:

1. Age group
2. Males
3. Females
4. Thousand persons

Net gain from internal migration, which has played the decisive role in the development of the Budapest conurbation's population, increased the population of Budapest proper by nearly 424,000 during the 31 years from 1 January 1949 to 1 January 1980; and the population of the 43 communities comprising Budapest's environs, by 150,500.

Why Women Outnumber Men

On 1 January 1949, the proportion of females was 54.3 percent in Budapest and 51.9 percent in the capital's environs. By 1970, the preponderance of women caused by World War II had leveled off. That year the number of females per 1000 males was 1113 in Budapest and 1032 in the capital's environs. During the past decade this ratio dropped further by 7, to 1025, in the environs, but it increased by 18, to 1131 females, in Budapest proper. The reason for this increase is that there was a natural decline of the population in Budapest during the past decade, and with the decline of the number of live births the preponderance of boys among the babies likewise declined. Moreover, as we shall see in evaluating the distribution by age groups, the number and proportion of the elderly increased; and since the average life expectancy of women is longer by 6 years than for men, the preponderance of women in the capital rose further. (Today the probable life expectancy in Budapest is 65 for men and 71 for women.)

A contributing factor to the mentioned phenomenon is that heart diseases in the capital, cardiac infarctions in particular, claim their victims from among males in the most productive age group, between 40 and 50.

While among children (the 0 to 14 age group) in Budapest the ratio of girls per 1000 boys was 987 on 1 January 1980, the ratio of women per 1000 elderly and old men (aged 60 and over) was 1598.

Tiers of the Age Pyramid

The number of children (0 to 14) and old persons (men over 60, women over 55) in Budapest increased in 1970-1979, but the number of persons of work age dropped by 67,000 (37,500 men and 29,500 women). For the reasons already mentioned, we find a more favorable age distribution in the capital's environs: also the population of work age has increased. Incidentally, the age pyramid by age groups on 1 January 1980 shows no significant proportional difference between Budapest and its environs.

In the entire Budapest conurbation the dropout of births caused by the two world wars (in the 60-64 and 40-44 age groups) has been amply compensated by the population growth of the next three age groups, those between 45 and 59, and again between 25 and 39. But while in the case of the former the trend has been a declining one due to the depression and the preparations for World War II, in the case of the latter the trend has been a rising one with a peak in the 25-29 age group, due to the regulations banning abortion.

From the preceding it follows that up to 1970 the retirees were replaced by the persons coming of work age, but the number of persons in the 20-24 age group, and especially of persons between 10 and 19, has dropped significantly in response to lifting the ban on abortion. Thus the birthrate has been falling since 1978 because there are fewer women of the most fertile childbearing age (20-24), and at the same time the number of women taking the pill has likewise been rising.

During the past 10 years, distribution of the capital's over-15 population by marital status has changed significantly also by sex. The number and proportion of unmarried men and women dropped considerably: the number of men, by

42,700; and the number of women, by nearly 47,000. The drop in the number of married men, who account for the majority of the persons gainfully employed, was 2,700, but the number of married women increased by 7,800. The increase was substantial in the capital's environs: 18,800 for the men, and 17,800 for the women. The number and proportion of widows and widowers rose due to the population's higher average age. Because of the differences in age structure by sex, on 1 January 1980 there were 5755 women in Budapest per 1000 widowers. Another reason for the shift in this ratio is that men who become widowers or divorced are more likely to remarry than the widows or divorced women. The number and ratio of divorced persons likewise rose: there were 1923 divorced women per 1000 divorced men.

Counting only the population of work age that is able to work, the proportion of gainfully employed males is 86.9 percent in Budapest and 89.2 percent in the capital's environs; in the case of women, the proportion gainfully employed is 75.5 percent in both Budapest and its environs. The rest are students, early retirees receiving pensions or allowances, recipients of child-care aid, disabled or dependents.

The proportion of persons gainfully employed rose in Budapest in 1949-1959 as a result of the increasing economic activity of women, but it dropped during the past decade. The proportion of dependents dropped significantly between 1949 and 1979, thanks primarily to the declining birthrate and to a drop in the proportion of old persons requiring support.

The breakdown of the entire Budapest conurbation's population by branches of the economy has changed significantly during the past decade, in conjunction with the relocation of industries from Budapest and with the changes in the product structure in recent years.

Harsh Forecast

The number and proportion of persons of either sex employed in industry dropped sharply, while employment in the other branches of the economy, including construction, rose. (The only exception is domestic trade where the number of women employes dropped by 1800.) In 1970, industry still employed 46.3 percent of Budapest's economically active population, but only 34.8 percent in 1980.

The combined total of the population of work age that is able to work plus commuters is not enough to supply Budapest's manpower needs. The number of vacancies significantly exceeds the available sources of manpower. The manpower shortage is hampering the smooth operation of production and services. Which branches are involved is common knowledge.

Essentially the individual branches of the economy can count only on school-leavers and graduates as new sources of manpower. In recent years, however, school-leavers and graduates have been unable to replace entirely the workers who quit working and retire. Furthermore, the number of economically active persons residing in Budapest will decline further in 1980-1990, and so will the number of persons commuting to Budapest.

According to demographic forecasts, the aging of Budapest's population will continue also during the present decade. Thus the mortality rate will rise

further, and the number of deaths will exceed the number of live births by even more than at present. Due to the drop in the birthrate, the number of women of the most fertile child-bearing age (between 20 and 29) will decline because the smaller age groups born between 1960 and 1965 will be reaching child-bearing age during these years. Thus the birthrate during this decade will foreseeably be 11.4 per 1000, i.e., it will remain low. But the mortality rate can be expected to be 15.1 per thousand. As a result of the unfavorable national demographic situation, the net gain from internal migration in the capital will average between 5000 and 6000 a year, no longer enough to offset the substantial natural population decline. Due to worsening national demographic situation, the number of live births and the net gain from internal migration will decline also in the capital's environs.

The magnitude of the manpower resources is determined by the size of the population of work age that is able to work, which is not the same as the available sources of manpower. These have been reduced by full-time students of work age, early retirees and persons receiving disability pensions, mothers receiving child-care aid, and persons not employed for other reasons. On the other hand, persons who have reached retirement age but remain economically active augment the available sources of manpower.

According to estimates, on 1 January 1990 as compared with 1980 the available sources of manpower will be lower by nearly 35,000 in Budapest, and higher by close to 28,000 in the capital's environs.

The resident population of the Budapest conurbation on 1 January 1990 will be slightly over 2,500,000, including 2,042,700 in Budapest proper and 467,600 in its environs.

Obviously, in many instances the contradiction between the supply and demand of manpower is not being solved in accordance with the requirements of the national economy. Thus the enterprises operating under less favorable conditions are and will be at a disadvantage in supplying the demand for manpower; the number of small and intermediate plants will increase, and so will their demand for manpower; more people will work in the private sector as self-employed persons or employees; and introduction of the five-day workweek will seriously affect the transportation enterprises already experiencing manpower shortages.

By Economic Means

Resolution of this contradiction requires on the one hand the acceleration of productivity's rate of rise. On the other hand the technological equipment of the plants must be improved at a faster rate, and transformation of the production structure in accordance with the requirements of the market must be stepped up. Other ways of relieving the manpower shortage could be working past retirement age, increasing the number of part-time workers, and employing in a better-organized manner and on a wider scale in industry and services during vacations the full-time students and university students who are of work age.

1014
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BORDER GUARD COMMANDER REVIEWS ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Jun 83 pp 1,2

/Interview with Brig Gen Feliks Stramik by Witold Smolarek: "Dedicated to the Fatherland and People"; time and place not specified./

> /Text/ On the occasion of the 10 June, the anniversary of the Border Guard, the commander, Brig Gen Feliks Stramik, recalls the history of this corps for PAP /Polish Press Agency/ and the responsible missions that it has fulfilled.

/Answer/ The Border Guard of the Polish Peoples' Republic had its start in the Polish First and Second Armies which had just returned from the battlefields of World War Two. By command of the Polish Army Supreme Command, these armies took up positions on the Oder and Neisse rivers on 10 June 1945, thus announcing the return of the ancient Piast territories to the motherland and Poland's restoration to its fair historical boundaries. In commemoration of this fact, 10 June was designated armed forces day despite the fact that they were officially established by order of the Polish Army Supreme Command on 13 September 1945. Since then, the Border Guard has rendered efficient service as a specialized formation in protecting socialist Poland's borders.

Taking up border service 38 years ago, soldiers of the Border Guard entered "from the march" the struggle for the peoples' rule and participated in social and political changes on the frontier, the reconstruction of the nation and the organization of a system of security and public order.

These missions, performed in close cooperation with the Citizens' Militia, Security Service and the Ministry of National Defense, established for all time the relationship of our army with the peoples' rule, the party and with socialism. This bond has been strongly confirmed by the cadre and troops of the Border Guard in recent times too, when socialism in Poland had to be defended against its internal and external enemies and our existence as a state had to be saved from destruction and from social and political dissolution of a type hard to foresee but certainly contrary to the interests of our people and state.

The difficult, patriotic, civil and soldierly duties then assigned by both the Military Committee for National Salvation and the peoples' authorities were performed with honor and dignity and with a deep feeling of shared responsibility for the future and safety of Poland.

/Question/ What are the present-day missions of a specific type of force such as the Border Guard?

/Answer/ The present realities of the political situation in Poland and abroad obligate our troops to maintain a high degree of readiness and alertness in their service, discipline and ideological and moral cohesion as well as a constant soldierly disposition necessary to the realization of missions entrusted to them. The situtation also obligates us to constantly improve our border defense system, tighten cooperation between the proper services, deepen internationalist cooperation and brotherhood in arms with our colleagues in the border services of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and to also promote friendly relations of our border troops with the authorities and society in the border areas.

/Question/ What is most valuable in any group activity, and that is what military service undoubtedly is, is people...

/Answer/ That is true. Even the best equipment would not amount to much if the troops were not of the quality of our idealistic, completely and patriotically devoted, well-educated and service-loving officers, non-commissioned officers and troops, the people of the Border Guard. Many of them have devoted themselves with a passion to social activity and hold offices in territorial party departments, peoples' councils, and social and youth organizations. This activity by our officer cadres and troops well serves the stabilization of the social and political situation in our border areas and the issue of a national understanding.

I would like to take this occasion to express my thanks to all of my colleagues and subordinates for their earnest fulfillment of soldierly duty, their high ideals and dignified patriotic attitudes. We draw our motivation for intense service effort from the past, from the record of soldierly glory of the Border Guard. We remember heroes that fell at their frontier posts and we honor our Border Guard veterans and reservists who, years ago, took part in creating our service and contributed to enriching its honorable traditions and now, after years of exemplary service, remain active in social work.

Our gratitude and feelings of brotherhood are addressed to our allies, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, Czechoslovakian Peoples' Army and the National Peoples' Army of the German Democratic Republic. Together with them, we are guarding the peace and security not only of Poland, but of the entire socialist commonwealth.

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BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DAILY INTERVIEWS SIWAK

AU071610 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 6 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Warsaw correspondent Khristo Yoakimov interview with Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in Warsaw, in "June"]

[Text] Probably many of our readers remember Albin Siwak's frank statement at the Ninth PZPR Congress. In the days and months when Poland lived through a grave crisis the then-leader of a builders' brigade described things as they really were, calling a spade a spade. His were really a worker's words. Now I was headed for the office of Albin Siwak, who has in the meantime become a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and I was expecting to meet a sincere and interesting person. Indeed, I was not disappointed in this hope. It was natural that I should ask one of the most active party leaders of present-day Poland to describe the situation in his country.

[Yoakimov] Comrade Siwak, how would you describe the role of the Polish workers class in the stabilization process?

[Siwak] I would say that the biggest ordeal is behind us, but that we are facing the most difficult period. It is true that the process of stabilization is moving slowly, but one thing is obvious--it is in progress.

Before answering your specific question about the role of our workers class in this process, I would like to dwell on certain basic problems connected with this class. The workers class today is different from the one that existed 10-15 years ago. This difference lies in the fact that 56 percent of the workers class today is composed of people who are under 30 years of age. These young people in our country are subject to different influences and not always to the influence of our party. We are now becoming aware of a certain gradual and definite stabilization in the workers class and this is a very decisive phenomenon--when the workers class begins to speak in very clear understandable language.

It goes without saying that direct contacts with the people play a particularly significant role in the positive trends of the innovation process.

Yes, this is a fact. Man himself determines the trends to be followed. There are now many different types of people in Poland, however. During my frequent

meetings with workers I always use the following example: It is much easier to totally restore a huge building within a short time than it is to "restore" man. This is a very difficult task. These people have been psychologically turned upside down a dozen times within the last 10 years, and they have passed a dozen times from one side of the barricade to the other. It is the struggle for these people that we are involved in. I am convinced that this struggle can be successful. My confidence is confirmed by my meetings with the people. I remember entering a hall with an audience of 800-900 people who greeted me with clenched fists, with hostile looks, and insults, but after 5 hours of discussion and a sincere talk they said farewell with "Sto Lat" [traditional Polish song meaning "may you live 100 years"] and told me that we are actually in the same ranks. However, in expecting them to start singing (this not being the most important thing), we must speak their language and talk about the tragedy of the last years preceding December 1981. We must frankly admit that the workers class has given certain people the opportunity to manipulate it and its consciousness, that the workers class has broken the branch of the tree on which it was sitting. We must frankly tell the people, as a party, that many of our leaders and people in our administration were not mature enough for the functions of great responsibility which they were discharging, and that they therefore harmed the party and the people.

This is why I talk to people. I know that they can be reached with such words. I tell them, for example, that if the ship is good but does not move well, we should not blindly jump off but change the helmsman.

[Yoakimov] The restoration of trust and of social harmony is a remarkable process in present-day Poland. The negative trends are being replaced by the growing hope and confidence that one can live and work in peace. You, too, are speaking about the hand that is offered.

[Simak] I am convinced that there will be results. At the same time I know very well that certain groups of people will remain who are stubborn and do not understand the times they live in--there are those from the "underground" who will never be on our side. However, in this case I mean a certain percentage of people and not the workers class or society as a whole.

[Yoakimov] The establishment of new trade unions is an important political factor in today's Poland. How is this process going on?

[Siwak] There are enterprises where it is developing very well. A total of 60-70 percent of their collectives have joined the new trade unions. There are, however, certain places where it is going badly--only 7-8 percent of the collectives' members are trade union members. Now 27 percent of the workers class in Poland belongs to the new trade unions. It goes without saying that things are difficult and there are certain points that must be explained. I have always repeated the same thing--everything depends on the people, on the trade union leaders who have assumed the task of establishing the new trade unions, and on their involvement, as well as on their experience. We must admit in this connection that enthusiasm is not enough, although it is necessary.

[Yoakimov] Could you please tell us something about the party's social policy, about the housing problems in Poland?

[Siwak] I must admit that the situation is bad. The number of apartments available has decreased. The needs, however, are great. Instead of the 200,000 housing units that were planned for 1983, we have built only 115,000 housing units.

There are many reasons for this situation--the low wages in the construction sector which were not linked to the quality and quantity of the work accomplished, the irregular supplies of building materials, and so forth. During the fourth quarter of 1982, for example, we could have delivered more housing units. The projects were commissioned, but sinks, floors, and electric wires were in short supply.

We are now involved in a period of improving construction. In order to make this process a lasting one we must have a great number of things--supplies must be coordinated in the housing sector, new workers must be employed, changes must occur in legislation, especially with regards to labor remuneration. We are also facing a barrier in connection with allotting land for private and state construction. It has become necessary to issue a decree on the expropriation of land for building--this is a clever decree which does not contradict the law on the protection of agricultural territories. It has become necessary to issue an instruction saying that every enterprise, regardless of the branch it is dealing with, should assist its workers in building their housing units.

[Yaokimov] You have been visiting Bulgaria. Let us, last but not least, talk about your impressions of our country.

[Siwak] This was my first visit to your country. I very much liked the skill of the Bulgarian comrades taking care of their cadres, in training and educating them, in raising them if I may [say] so. I visited a number of your enterprises and I very much liked the stores in the courtyards of the plant. This is a tremendous achievement in the social policy sector.

CSO: 2200/126

PLURALIST THINKING IN SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY ADVOCATED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Kmita: "Ten Basic Questions--Some Observations on Anti-pluralistic Thinking." Cited article by Stefanowicz and Szczepanski, together with response by PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department director Wladyslaw Loranc, published under the title "Daily Runs Discussion Series on Aspects of National Accord" in JPRS 83173, 31 March 1983, No 2124 of this series, pp 38-45]

[Text] "Ten Basic Questions," an article by J. Stefanowicz and W. J. Szczepanski, was published in the New Year edition of ZYCIE WARSZAWY. This article expresses really basic problems for anyone who has experienced or thought about the political alternatives facing our country in the "here and now": to join the mainstream of activity leading to the most profitable of achievable possibilities, or, having judged all of those possibilities to be unacceptable, to remain "on the sidelines." The authors of the article chose the first alternative. Although I would also choose to participate in political activity of the first alternative, I would not at all condemn those who for whatever reason oppose that alternative. All that can be said about these people that reject our alternative is that they lack the ability to see political reality since they acknowledge other possibilities beyond this "here and now" or they are even completely indifferent to the fate of their own nation and its inhabitants.

I will begin my reply with formulation of a thought that has recently been expressed many times in Poland which makes a good point of departure for dealing with certain questions that arise in the article mentioned above. It is quite clear that not all of these questions can be dealt with fully as their range is so exhaustive. They are all so closely connected that, in concentrating here on certain matters involving principles of pluralism, I will certainly also have to directly or indirectly deal with all of the themes brought out by the "Ten Questions."

1.

As it has been said, the basis for political realism together with the decision to participate in activity for optimal (within the perspectives of this realism) development of our nation is made up of people who are concerned

with the problems presented in the article by J. Stefanowicz and W. J. Szczepanski. More can be said about this circle: this is also a circle of people having the right and the obligation to take up the discussion of the subject of what the article named as "reasons of state." "Reasons of state" is nothing other than a socially agreed-upon arrangement of conditions that must be met so that these optimal developmental possibilities that are real not cease being real. Understanding "reasons of state" in this sense, one must consequently recognize that, in the article discussed here, the formulation of the question of these "reasons of state," questions directed at particular readers sharing the assumptions of that article is basically a subject of misunderstanding. None of the readers may know beforehand what are "reasons of state" are dependent upon. That may only come out as a result of confrontational discussion among themselves and as various "visions" of a destination and of roads leading to those destinations. I enclose "vision" in quotation marks since I'm concerned about a particular understanding of this word: here I would exclude political fantasy--I am talking about having a realistic view of the world in which our country finds itself and thus viewing the world with a healthy sense of judgment and consideration of basic causes and effects.

In this way, we come to one aspect of the principles of pluralism, namely that pluralism as I would like to understand it is a phenomenon where a given society has respect for the following standards: 1) no views are to be regarded as the only ones "suitable" and none are to be regarded as entirely "unsuitable"; 2) discussion between persons representing different political views must be treated as the only way of eventually achieving the "most suitable" views and is especially a necessary condition (although, as always, provisionally so) for determining "reasons of state." Of course, this is not simply a matter of some sort of purely academic agreement of two shared views, but concerns limitation of the range of possibility and, even more so, the obligation of cooperating in the name of mutually-determined "reasons of state."

2.

Having shown in this somewhat too-abstract way that pluralism so much a traditional value of Polish society (we will return to this point) which must be cultivated but rather a certain condition necessary for coordinating "reasons of state" as formulas determining the framework of policy and imposing the obligation of solitary cooperation. Now let us deal with some more concrete problems: namely, what sort of mental obstacles make it difficult or altogether impossible in our country for pluralism to prevail at least in the area we are discussing? Among us, what sort of cases are there of antipluralist thinking? This question itself forms the very essence of the present article as the title itself indicates.

Anyone considering himself to be a communist, which includes myself, consequently may not treat certain ways of thinking, even the most widespread ones, as the final determinant of their respective social phenomena, especially those phenomena that hinder pluralism. Therefore, I obviously do not

think that, in order to point out certain (and even all) particular cases of antipluralist thinking, it would subsequently be possible to establish a method for removing such mental blocks nor do I feel that this goal could be achieved by persuading people in some way or other to stop thinking in antipluralistic categories. The matter is considerably more complicated than that and antipluralist thinking is conditioned by processes and phenomena that have deep roots in the objective conditions of human day-to-day existence and in the social cultural traditions spontaneously continued by the people.

At this point, however, I only wish to question the logic itself of current thinking. Does, as this logic would have it, antipluralism form the essence of theories regulating the course of social affairs among us?

Of course, we are talking about the marxist ideology and theory. In marxist ideology, our society is supposed to gradually transform itself into a socialist society. Somehow, that sounds incredible but the fact remains that it is difficult (if not altogether impossible) to find some sort of authoritative answer that would concisely, clearly and in full agreement with the intentions of the founders of marxism explain the essence of the socialist ideal. In that this a matter of public management of the means of production, there is indeed more and more said about ideas of "equality," "justice," etc., but even when an adequate formula for public management is used which is not ideological (in the classical marxist sense of the word) in its persuasion ("equality," "justice," etc.), it remains at its best no more than just a formula. As a rule, socialization of the means of production is regarded as an accomplished fact: the key means of production have been taken from private (capitalist) ownership and given over to persons representing the objective interests of the basic social classes, to the functionaries of the state administration. Consequently, the socialization of economic management and, along with that, policy management (as marxist theory concludes the matter--he who has economic authority also has political authority: political authority without control of the means of production is an illusion) and thus socialism in its very essence of meaning has been accomplished. It only remains to be considered whether this is socialism already "developed" or whether we still have a long way to go to achieve "communism."

Thus, how should socialism look and, more properly, what is to be the final ideal situation of society according to socialist ideals (since, as history has shown us, it never turns out that ideals are completely realized)? It is simply a matter of the situation in which basic decisions concerning governable general social processes such as economy, politics, law and culture are made democratically by the respective society. Multiple institutions, boldly and prudently conceived and gradually introduced into the life of society, are of course necessary for crystallizing a situation of this type. At this point, we often begin thinking of institution of a multiparty bourgeois parliament which, however, is too little functional in the context of socialization of authority, even if appropriate changes are made. This is undoubtedly the result of complete neglect of conceptional work on the institutional form of socialism. This neglect is nothing surprising since

it has been comfortably assumed that socialism realizes the nationalization itself of the key means of production.

Is an ideology crystallized around ideas of socialism conceived in just this manner then alien to pluralism? It is just the opposite: it authorizes any sort of views that respect the ideal of socialization, justifying it with arbitrary values such as "justice," "equality," "individual dignity," "ethical measure of work," etc. What is more, our ideals require pluralism for their realization. Pluralism is required so that none of the programmatic alternatives enjoying some sort of public support provided that they are not hostile to processes of progressive socialization (whether intentionally or with a view to realistically foreseeing the consequences of their introduction), be denuded of social value. It can be that a significantly greater limitation of pluralism is imposed by the demands of political realism, which is the point of departure for our considerations, than by socialist ideology itself.

3.

At the basis of things, marxist theory does not have to offer arguments for the conception of the leading role of the marxist-leninist party if such argumentation is to be directed at someone having already accepted the ideal of socialist management of society. Common sense is sufficient. First of all, followers of this ideal wanting to take an active part in its realization must, for practical considerations, act in a manner that is organizationally coordinated and unified. Second, in a situation where they have gained political power thanks to the support of the working class, they must suspend the action of the usual parliamentary mechanism, as opposed to the social democrats, since a parliamentary situation makes it much easier to gain spontaneous public support for toleration of capitalistic structures than for constructive, arduous, long-term efforts for gradual transformation of society in a socialist direction. It is a matter here of being independent of the passing moods of the masses.

At this point, I would like to say that this idea does not only remain in conflict with socialist ideals but, to a considerable degree, with marxist theory as well.

First of all, this is because the principle that the marxist-leninist party will never give up its political power (which is why the party is also called "leninist") may not be regarded as a self-sufficient standard since the preservation of political power is not a goal in itself but just a means of realizing socialist ideals. Were this the case, it would then be necessary to constantly supplement this principle with a formula of a type exerting all possible efforts at most promptly gaining mass social support for the party's authority.

The second reason, and this is the fundamental point, is that the marxist theory must be revived (without which the formula quoted above would only be a "facade") along with its constantly-quoted conception of the "material"

and social determination of awareness. In this case, what is basically demanded by this conception? Not constant babbling (sometimes useful, sometimes stupid) about different formulas by members of the mass media who should be given some sort of solid training in social psychology. Mass convictions are formed when they are practically applied as the premises for substantial human activities. Prosocialist convictions may be brought about only by practice in conditions organized institutionally and "materially" so that the subjects of this practice might have a real effect on the course of social matters. To put it briefly, the more socialist the nature of social practice and the conditions making it possible, the more prosocialist the public awareness will become.

It is not propaganda that creates a prosocialist awareness (on the contrary, when it is stupid propaganda, it often has an effect opposite that which it intended) but the pluralistically oriented practice of socialist democracy, boldly conceived in "material" and institutional categories and prudently and gradually implemented.

4.

Here I am safeguarding the postulate of democratic pluralization of our social life with common sense because the situation is not what certain intellectuals would like it to be: that we live in a society in which all but an isolated "power group" think pluralistically. It is just the opposite. This society must for a long time make a practical study out of pluralistic thinking and for this reason, it is hard to be optimistic when one properly judges our society. There exist too many sources presently generating widespread antipluralist attitudes for it to be possible to immediately introduce any bold democratizing concepts.

Two of those sources of antipluralist sentiment seem to be the most important. The first is the phenomenon that I would call the "delayed echo." In recent times, it has been easy to notice that increased tolerance of the authorities has evoked a previously hidden stratum of intolerance.

Second, in spite of what its loud enthusiasts proclaim, our mass cultural tradition does not have much in common with pluralistic thinking. Krzywicki, Nalkowski, Czarnowski, Boy-Zelenski, Kotarbinski, Ossowski and the tradition of our more or less radical leftwing intelligentsia--all of that is just a drop in the bucket if one considers our mild intolerance in deeds (I would consider that a trait of our culture) but violent intolerance in gesture and word. Pluralism is the chief watchword of our cultural tradition but it is a pluralism that we demand from our partners rather than from ourselves. This "pluralism" seems to be similar to our even more well-known Polish individualism. Not long ago, Sandauer accurately described it as being completely negative: it is just the refusal to give our partners any authority without having anything positive or original (as individuals) of our own to propose. That is similar to the way in which our "pluralism" works. It is simply the refusal to listen to what others have to say while demanding that one's own opinions be respected. Indeed, it is hard to say

whether those are "one's own" opinions. Most often, these are nothing more than the current popular opinions whose "more than facade value" and, even more so, ritualistic shared experience which invoke a particular emotion accompanying their solemn utterance. The only thing individual about these opinions is just the emotion.

It must be admitted that such opinions have an uncontrollable attraction, even for some of our professional intellectuals. Without flinching, they are able to perform the next intellectual feat: the most important element of our culture is religion, but the "most genuine" religion is Catholicism, especially the "Polish" version of Catholicism which will, and I quote it, "save the culture of East Europe."

Like the well-known joke about free automobiles, all of this shows us that the one unchanging ingredient for culture is always a specific system of world views or an arrangement of such systems which Kolakowski calls "myths" (as it was vainly hinted at in the reasoning quoted above). Of course, if we are to have a culture in which people think in pluralistic categories, then there may not be only one way of looking at the world as there was during the Middle Ages and this is one of the most important ideas of pluralism.

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COLUMNIST WEIGHS BENEFITS OF PAPAL VISIT

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 27, 2 Jul 83 p 16

[Article by KTT: "Poles, Let Us Strike Our Breasts..."]

[Text] An enormous wave of words rolled over our country for 8 days. They resounded over gatherings of many thousands and, carried by radio and television waves, spread from these gatherings over the whole country to millions. No one in Poland in a long time had been listened to as attentively and for so many hours as John Paul II.

Because the language of the Church is a metaphorical language, there is nothing strange in the fact that the words of the pope spoken in Warsaw, Czestochowa, Wroclaw, or Krakow became--and will be for a long time--the subject of the most various explications and interpretations. Since the hitherto-unknown custom of applauding a speaker at church gatherings appeared (a custom against which the pope himself protested several times until he finally gave up), it is no wonder that as a result of the papal pilgrimage, not only in the so-called relay centers, but also in many Polish homes there arose the question, derived from a sports-oriented frame of mind, "Who won? The Church or the state? The opposition or the 'regime'?" This question, speaking openly, fills me with dismay and pity at the same time. Dismay, because it may be that for many among us this is actually what the significance of the papal visit will come to; with pity, that so many people could have learned so little.

The Warsaw correspondent of NEWSWEEK, Doug Stanglin, frequently inclined to theatrical dramatization (the Polish people, for example, regularly appear in his writing with the adjective, "long-suffering" or "agonizing," which gives his reporting a piquancy for his readers) this time wrote: "If Jaruzelski falls, he will not be replaced by Solidarity." This is a reality that is undoubtedly understood by the pope and the Church. For this reason the question, "Who won, the government of Jaruzelski or the opposition working against this government?" should perhaps be replaced by a more basic question, specifically, will the visit of John Paul II be instrumental in creating a climate in which Poles will be better able to unite their efforts and more quickly extricate themselves from the economic morass, to look somewhat more clearly into the future, or will it be that the paths of the various groups that make up the Polish people will diverge even more, even

farther, even more hopelessly? In the first case, both the government and the Church will win, including many of those who today still believe themselves to be the "opposition"; in the second case, everyone will lose. It simply cannot be otherwise; this is the way the cards have been dealt in this game in which everything is at stake.

The longer, the more calmly, the more dispassionately I look at the turn of events in our country, the more often I reach the conclusion that Poles are most certainly a nation, but not quite certainly a society. I know that in stating this opinion, I will not make myself popular or applauded, but the times are grave enough to compel one to write what one thinks. We are, therefore, a nation in our fidelity to our colors and symbols, in collective exaltation, in limitless sacrifice with respect to the highest symbol of our collective desires--Poland. But we are not a society in our capacity for organizing ourselves for living together, in our capacity for finding a compromise among the complex interests of various groups and directions, in our capacity for a sober evaluation also of our own national passions. This is not a particularly new idea; more than 100 years ago Szujski wrote: "Nations are dying in the West and governments are rising; in Poland the government organization is becoming lost in our ever more independent nation."

Here I am not concerned only with the narrow interpretation of "government organization," too often contrasted in incompetent journalism with a common pursuit of subjectivism. What is also at issue is the fabric of social living together. I think that reconstruction of this fabric, so torn by the course of recent history, is a common interest of both the government and the Church. And in this sense if the visit of the pope results in even one less liter of vodka being drunk in Poland, even one child less being unnecessarily struck or harmed, if even one of the thousands of squabbles and quarrels in shop queues or streetcars is avoided, or if even one person will extend his hand to another not to shake hands in reawakened exaltation, but to help him carry a burden, climb the stairs, or cross a road, then we will have to recognize the results as blessed. But this is certainly more difficult than submitting to an exalted mood. And who will win in this? The government? The Church? The authorities? The opposition? It's a stupid question.

Someone said that the difference between a Pole and a Czech is that a Czech, if he is a baker, will bake the same kind of rolls for his neighbors regardless of who holds office in Hradczany, but the Pole, if he is dissatisfied with the government, will close the bakery in protest. This is obviously a joke, but it clearly demonstrates what I mean here by social fabric.

Preserving and reconstructing this fabric requires not only social good sense, but also an atmosphere of respect. Respect for the human person is the constant message of the social doctrine of John Paul II. His conviction that man is not just an element of the production process, but the reason and purpose of creating material goods is considered as "socializing" by the West. One could bare one's teeth and make the "Shame! Shame!" gesture with one's forefingers when the pope recalled this axiom in speaking to the

workers at Katowice, but then the preposterousness of such a response is obvious since it is really not the Church, but socialism that first protested against man being treated as an "adjunct to the machine."

I believe that considering the new situation that the visit of John Paul II brought about in Poland (there is no reason to conceal the fact that the situation has become new; that avalanche of words and collective gestures that flowed over Poland cannot be without more or less deep effects), one can see in it a seemingly paradoxical, clear point that may serve as a basis for hope. We are living in times when no one is trying to claim that he is perfect. No one claims that he is perfect, that he knows for certain, that the government is not making mistakes, and Premier Jaruzelski spoke of this quite clearly at a meeting at the Belvedere. Neither does the Church in the sphere of its influence claim to be perfect and omnipotent since it knows well that it can easily arouse a colossal echo if it broadcasts seductive and enticing slogans, but that it is significantly more difficult for the Church when it calls for moral renewal, when it stigmatizes the breakdown of the family, alcoholism, dishonest pursuit of profit and gain, everyday aggression of man against man, or a dishonest attitude toward work.

It is this conviction about the lack of perfection and the limited strength and means for overcoming that which is truly disintegrating Poland as a society,--regardless of whether it might be "communism," "Solidarity," or "Church"--that seems in a paradoxical way to create conditions for a real dialogue. Not to a bidding for rule over bodies and souls, to an auction of power, but to cooperation under circumstances when it is clear that all power is somewhat modest in the face of the enormity of the task that must be done to prevent being pushed to the sidelines in this and the coming century.

I need not add that the condition for such reflection and such conclusions is specifically the rejection of the sport-oriented question, "Who won?" and is simply thinking seriously. Otherwise we will only be left to repeat the words of Bronislaw Trentowski, spoken in 1842: "Poles, let us strike our breasts and admit openly that we do indeed lack good sense."

2950
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NEW CIVILIAN GROUP FORMED TO CONTINUE LOCAL INSPECTION

Report on Zamosc Inspection

Warsaw RADA NARODOWA GOSPODARKA ADMINISTRACJA in Polish No 11, 30 May 83 pp 16-18

[Article by Stanislaw Kozakiewicz: "General Inspection in Zamojskie"]

[Text] A new institution opened its activities with general inspection in the Zamojskie province: the Main Territorial Inspectorate, organized by the Ministry for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection [MAGTiOS].

The MAGTiOS Regional Inspectorate is carrying on the forms of inspection of regional organs of state administration and regional units of socialized economy, initiated during martial law by the Armed Forces Inspectorate.

The purpose of general inspection in the provinces is to evaluate the administrative performance and management efficiency of local organs of state administration, to evaluate the implementation of tasks, in particular in the area of human services and satisfaction of human needs, as well as compliance with the norms of legality and social justice in the settling of individual matters within the scope of state administration.

General inspection must also provide the Council of Ministers, ministers and chiefs of central government offices with necessary information which would allow them to efficiently supervise activities of local administration and certain units of socialized economy.

The general character of inspection is assured through its being carried out in the appropriate units of local administration and socialized economy as well as in narrowly defined areas.

In the Zamojskie province, general inspection covers the following areas:

--the functioning of local administration organs on the provincial and parish level, the organization of the offices of these organs and settling of individual cases submitted by citizens;

--the administering of communal and housing affairs;

--the functioning of trade and supplies for the population, organization of services in towns and in the country;

--the administering of agriculture, animal husbandry and land as well as services for the farmers in the area of rents and pensions;

--activities of institutions of education, culture and arts, physical culture;

--activities of the social health services and social care;

--protection of the natural environment, safety and hygiene of work, cleanliness, law and order;

--construction and investment activities connected with satisfaction of human needs;

--fire safety and protection of public property.

The inspection was conducted by a group of employees of the appropriate ministries and central offices with the participation of representatives of certain cooperative organizations. In the inspectoral work of the group took part representatives of the center of Zamojskie Province: activists of people's councils and social organizations as well as officials of the governor's office, appointed by the governor. Representatives of the local press, who informed the public about the results of the inspection "on the spot," accompanied the inspectoral groups inspecting the respective sectors of the economy. These reports were not just inspectors' observations, but also contained personal feelings of the reporters who were not mere observers but active participants of the inspection. This situation found its full expression in the columns of the local press, particularly TYGODNIK ZAMOJSKI.

This form of inspection insured the openness of its findings and genuine participation of the public in the evaluation of phenomena. It brought citizens closer to the inspectoral group and deepened people's trust in the inspectors. This was manifest in the contacts which citizens established with the inspectors and leadership of the group while informing them about their observations, about facts of mismanagement and the lack of attention towards public opinion.

Already during the first days of the inspectoral group's stay in Zamosc, many people arrived to the Provincial Government Office from the remote corners of the province in order to present their troubles and concerns to "the commission from Warsaw." Hopes for solutions to many problems are connected with the inspection. The impression is that both in towns and in villages of Zamojskie Province the conviction took root that the essential local problems cannot be solved locally, without help from "upstairs". The public is awaiting the effects of the governmental decisions in the matter of healing the economy, improving supplies in the marketplace, fighting corruption and abuses through actions of the organs of authority and administration, namely the highest, central authority. The impression is that a significant part of the public has adopted a wait-and-see attitude. One notices a lack of confidence in the local

authorities' ability and willingness to implement properly resolutions and decisions of the party and the government. A change in these attitudes and active involvement of people in the cause of improvement will depend on the quality of the work, forms and methods of the local organs of authority and state administration as well as the leadership of the various institutions and works in the province of Zamojskie.

During the recent period, namely in the second half of last year and in the first quarter of this year, one can note some progress in the economy of the province. Measures have been taken which aim to improve the functioning of the administration and the management of the economy in the region. Effects of these actions, however, at least at this point, do not fill one with optimism.

1. Functioning of Administration and Management in Provincial Branch

Serious shortcomings have been confirmed in the directing of the work of the Provincial Government Office. First of all, the lack of any notion of organization of work as well as planning of the tasks and having people account for their implementation is striking. The lack of ability to prognosticate and plan enterprises is a weak point of the leadership of the Provincial Government Office. The need for multifactor solutions to problems is underestimated. Another weakness of the planning is its vagueness and jingoistic formulation of goals.

Internal inspection at the Provincial Government Office and inspection of activities of administration organs in towns and parishes virtually do not exist. The Department of Inspection and Instruction at the Provincial Government Office has been essentially dissolved because it does not have any workers. Apparently, the leadership of the office decided that internal inspection was not necessary.

The notion of training and betterment of state administration officials is also lacking in the province. Reserve cadres for leadership positions in towns and parishes are not being trained.

Services to petitioners on individual administrative matters apparently do not give reasons for worry. The administrative judgment making must, however, be evaluated otherwise, if it turns out that, of all the decisions of the administration of second instance, against which grievances had been brought to the Chief Administrative Court in 1982, about 45 percent were overruled as violating the law. This gives [the province] third place in the land. The merger proceedings in some of the villages in the parishes of Tomaszow and Zwierzyniec, not completed since 1980, do not serve as evidence of the best possible handling of individual cases and citizens' complaints.

The existence of 54 advisory-consultative committees and groups does not make up for good organization of work in the provincial Government Office. An overwhelming majority of these "bodies" do not show any signs of activity. One can assume that they are retained only because they were appointed on the recommendation of superior authorities or that they are convenient as screens for decisionmakers.

The inspectors did not make a mistake saying that the leadership cadres in the province do not show efficiency, initiative and self-reliance indispensable in this branch of administration, that they do not see general problems behind the pile of everyday current matters in which they are buried.

2. Construction and Housing Affairs, Communal Affairs and Environmental Protection

The need for housing in Zamosc is tremendous, even though we are not dealing here with big industry with its human traffic. Year after year, the waiting period for an apartment in housing construction cooperatives is getting longer. Currently it amounts to 10 years, and it is forecast that in 1985 it will come to 15 years, unless construction speeds up significantly.

The difficult situation with housing for the people is aggravated by the necessity to demolish a part of the older housing. The housing construction plan for 1976-1980 has been fulfilled only by 86 percent, of which only 82.4 percent have been made available to the public. The implementation of current programs also does not fill one with optimism. The 1981 and 1982 tasks have been fulfilled only by 30 percent. One of the main causes of this situation is a workforce shortage in construction firms, especially in specialized labor. As a result, equipment is delivered late to new construction sites. It must be stated also that even this modest potential is not always being used rationally. A part of this potential is diverted towards performing not so very urgent tasks, e.g. towards continuation, under the guise of culture, of administrative expenditures suspended by decisions of the government. It has also been observed that construction materials intended for one-family housing are managed improperly.

There are many reasons for delays in the implementation of housing construction. Among these reasons, however, improper organization of labor by construction firms, errors in coordinating preparation of investment plans and the lack of control on the part of the respective local organs of state administration and their subordinated organizational units occupy a prominent place.

Housing difficulties are further aggravated by the lack of proper care for maintaining housing funds, especially popular councils and rented tenements. Financial means intended for housing repairs are not utilized fully. For example, of the 7 million zloty allotted for repairs in rented tenements, only about one million zloty was used in 1982. Only 84 percent of the budget intended for housing management was actually used. Such management inevitably leads to further reductions of capital investments and decrease of housing funds.

A great deal of neglect has also been found in municipal management, and especially in the domain of supplying the population with water, the development of the heating industry and maintenance of cleanliness in cities, cleaning of sewers, maintenance of roads, streets and squares.

Environmental protection, in particular water in rivers, merits special attention. Inspections of specified sections of rivers indicate a lack of waters belonging to class I of cleanness; 5 percent are in class II, 44 percent in class III and 51 percent are below the standard. The main source of water

pollution is municipal mangement: overloaded and inefficient purification plants, bad investments, indifference of people in charge, also possibly a lack of imagination and of the already indicated broad approach to the notion of the development of the province.

3. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Zamosc Province has a predominantly agricultural character and splendid natural conditions (from the point of view of agroclimatic conditions, Zamosc is fourth in the country). Results of production, however, are decidedly inadequate. On the national scale, the province is in 25th place. Harvests of the four basic cereals in 1981-1982 dropped by about 2 quintals per hectare comparing to the period of 1976-1977. Purchasing of cereals is low: only ca. 40 percent of the plan has been met. Purchase projections for 1983 are hardly optimistic due to the fact that the contracts plan has not been realized.

Neither farmers nor the responsible services pay sufficient attention to modern methods of management. The step of renewing sowing materials is not duly appreciated. Plans in that section are not being met. Liming of the soil is inadequate. The use of soiling lime decreased from 114 kg/ha in 1976 to 35 kg/ha in 1982. This does not happen because of a lack of fertilizers. On the contrary, these often go to waste. It has been noticed that chemicals for protection of plants are managed poorly. Some 21 tons of plants protection materials that are scarce have been allowed to go to waste.

Land management gives many reasons for worry. The decisions to sell lands of the State Land Fund [PFZ] create great discontent among farmers. This land is not always sold to those capable of managing it well. There are more than 1,900 ha of poorly used arable lands in the territory of the province; about 60 percent of these lands are fallow. Over 63,000 hectares of arable lands require an adjustment of irrigation.

Agricultural food industry is lagging behind agricultural production. The greatest disproportion between the raw materials base and production capabilities exists in dairy, sugar and grain-milling industries.

In the administration of agriculture, just as in other areas, one notices inepitude of management personnel. The weakness of the personnel is an inability to forecast and plan undertakings, coordinate activities of all institutions working for the benefit of farmers, or to supervise performance of tasks.

4. Supplies, Trade and Services

On paper, everything is in order: distribution of large quantities of centrally allocated articles does not give reasons for worry; supplies of regulation-required provisions are adequate. However, among articles not required by regulations there are many that are hard to obtain. Insufficient supplies of tea, spices, baking powder, pudding, jelly, fish, heat-and-serve products and giblets are sorely felt. Trade organizations do not show initiative needed to find articles which would create variety in the marketplace, and local administration does not exert proper influence on trade units.

The situation with industrial goods is even worse. There are no bed-linen, no underclothes, no stockings, no clothes and the like. Farmers have trouble getting, among other things, plowshares, pasture chains, work clothes, rubber footwear. Does the industry really produce so few of these articles? The answer to this question is given in the statements of Zamosc residents who say that, during the time of the inspection, articles which are normally unavailable could be purchased in stores.

The development of human services does not look good either. The network of agencies and their placement are inadequate. Very often services rendered are sloppy, their quality leaves much to be desired. There is even a regress in the development of services, despite the creation of a section for industry, small manufacture and services in the Provincial Government Office. Cooperative units withdraw from human services as these are by all accounts unprofitable. Craftsmen's services are also not developing adequately. Particularly felt is the absence of the most needed services such as shoemaking, laundering, home equipment repairs, and the like. Here also there is a lack of initiative.

5. Health, Hygiene, Work Safety and Work Hygiene

One cannot be very optimistic about the situation with health services. Medical, dental and nursing staff are insufficient vis-a-vis the number of residents, insufficient is the base of outpatient and hospital services. The lack of apartments for medical personnel results in the breach of endowment stipend agreements made with medical students. The consequence of the lack of specialists is that regionalization of the basic care for the population has been given up. Local conditions in many agencies of public health service are outright scandalous. Meanwhile, capital investments continue, although the budgetary means allotted to these ends are not utilized.

Hygiene and sanitary conditions in many factories and agencies in the province are particularly "distinguished". Inspection of several industrial, trade, educational and collective foods establishments produced simply unbelievable results. Many of the inspected establishments are surrounded by piles of garbage. The accumulations of refuse threaten the environment with epidemics. In food works, even basic principles of hygiene in production and storage of goods and raw materials are not observed. Considerable vermination, droppings of rodents and foodstuffs gnawed at by rodents have been found. The poor sanitary conditions are reflected in health qualities of food products. In 1982, sanitary services condemned 47 percent of tested milk, about 42 percent of heat-and-serve products, 38 percent of confectionary products. The sanitary services many times alarmed the respective organs, but without results.

Especially critical sanitary conditions were found at the boarding house of the Primary Railroad School in Zamosc: it lacks the most basic living conditions.

Results of the general inspection, conducted in Zamosc Province, could be presented in a similar fashion in the rest of the inspected areas. In my opinion, this would be too tiresome for the reader. For this reason, I refer those more interested in reports to the local Zamosc press, especially to TYGODNIK ZAMOJSKI.

I must also present several observations on the subject of some plant supervisors' attitude towards public property. Inspectors checked upon certain socialized management plants at night from the point of view of safety from theft, break-in and damage. Not only documents and seals taken from unlocked directors' desks and offices became their "booty"; they even drove off an automobile from a transportations base. A guard inspected the driver and did not notice any irregularities. This does not even require any commentary.

"...The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after familiarizing himself with results of the general inspection of Zamosc province, decided to dismiss from their posts, on the proposal of the minister of administration, local management and environmental protection, the following officials.: the governor... and the vice-governor..." (from the PAP newsrelease).

Results and effects of the inspection cannot satisfy those inspected; nor can they satisfy the inspectors, to be sure.

These results make it imperative to determine the reasons why this is happening. What is to be done so that these situations do not arise again in the future? One thing is certain at the moment: effective and systematic control over actions of people charged with managing public property must be strengthened. For one of the basic causes of the existing state of affairs is the fact that no one in recent years called anyone to account for wasted public property, for neglecting one's duty in public service. No one made public results of inspection if these results threatened to discredit a person at the summit of power. Today one must be vocal about it. One must convince the public that dishonest work will not be tolerated.

Renovation of the republic can happen only when everyone becomes aware that it is his duty to work honestly, to care for public property; that in every station, be it a government office, cooperative, school or hospital, outpatient clinic or a shop, it is his duty to be honest towards others, loyal towards the state and to care about the good name of the institution which employs him.

There is much talk these days of codes of morality, citizens' rights vis-a-vis governments and duties of government officials vis-a-vis citizens. Social relations, relations among people in our land are not only relations between citizens and state officials, but most importantly relations among people in every segment of our socioeconomic, cultural and private life.

All the norms and moral-ethical codes will be of no significance whatsoever, unless a proper attitude of the citizens of our country is formed from the youngest years at home, in the kindergarten, at school, in college and at the work place, in social organizations. The proper attitude is first and foremost sensitivity towards people's concerns, a sense of social justice, moderation in material greed and an uncompromising attitude towards falsehood, hypocrisy and cunning.

Interview With Vice Minister

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 May 83 p 3

[Interview with Jan Jablonski, vice minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection by Krzysztof Potrzebnicki: "General Inspection and Its Results"; date and place not specified]

> [Text] The recently formed Main Territorial Inspectorate completed its first inspection. The choice fell on Zamosc Province. We have talked with Jan Jablonski, vice minister for administration, local economy and environmental protection about results and working principles of the new inspection chamber.

[Question] Minister, how did Zamosc welcome the team of the Main Territorial Inspection?

[Answer] The city was polished to a luster, buses were scrupulously washed. But everything cannot be done overnight. A sudden splash of activity cannot replace everyday systematic work.

[Question] This was the first civilian inspection...

[Answer] ...but in addition to officials of the central administration we had with us twelve military officers. They played the role of consultants. We profited from their experience. The activities of the Main Territorial Inspectorate are a continuation of the work of the Armed Forces Inspection. As you may remember, last year it conducted 10 general inspections and 2 followup inspections in the provinces.

[Question] What is the difference between the military inspections and this one, the first civilian inspection?

[Answer] It is difficult to tell the difference, because the Main Territorial Inspectorate took over almost intact the system of work worked out and tested by military inspectors.

[Question] What is its characteristic feature?

[Answer] Its generality. Previously, there were inspections as well, but those were random and within departmental limits. Inspected were mostly economic management matters. Those inspections produced results and will be maintained. On the other hand, the military inspection formula makes it possible to do a complete evaluation of the situation in the province. It lays particular emphasis on services to the public by the administration, mainly by public services establishments such as communications, trade, construction, agriculture, processing of agricultural products.

[Question] Zamosc agriculture was judged very harshly.

[Answer] From the point of view of quality of the soil, Zamosc is 4th in the country. But in agricultural production it is in 25th place! We were interested in the causes of this disproportion. It turned out that the local administration, the agricultural service, had not been performing their functions properly. Zamosc's soil is very acid. Liming is the remedy. But in Zamosc, we were told, there is no lime, it has to be brought in from far away. We found out, however, that there was lime--about 2 million tons--right in the area. And even if it is not of the highest quality, still it would improve the condition of the soil and grass land there.

Other shortcomings: agricultural food industry has limited capabilities for processing and distribution of produce. Exceptionally great is the shortage of processing facilities in relation to raw produce. The network of purchasing stations is also inadequate. Considerable quantities of raw produce are sent to distant locations outside the province and at the same time food stuffs are brought in from distant areas of the country, e.g. 70 percent of the flour. The utilization of ponds, which only require repairs or modernization, is poor: about 55 percent of their surface is used. To this day unambiguous decisions have not been made concerning the use of certain objects in stock, whose cost is about 200 million zlotys.

[Question] What were the personal consequences of the Zamosc inspection?

[Answer] As you know, the governor and the lieutenant governor for agricultural affairs were dismissed. We also recommended distinction for 31 persons and penalties for 26.

[Question] What is the main charge against authorities of the province?

[Answer] Insufficient concern for achieving results in agriculture, proportional to the possibilities; passivity of the agricultural service; neglect of farmers' education: bad management of agricultural equipment; outrageous negligence in maintenance of technical equipment in socialized agriculture. Neglectful attitude towards public property was particularly striking. Every such fact required our reaction, it brought about consequences for the guilty.

[Question] The summary of the Zamosc inspection included an evaluation of the functioning of all institutions working in that area. It was the style of administering the province that was censured.

[Answer] Yes. We found that there was no system in the management of the province, no supervision over fulfillment of tasks, inadequate organization of work in the provincial office. The dominating style was that of conferences, poorly prepared and ineffective. This had a negative impact on the functioning of basic links of the administration, namely parish chiefs and offices. The recommendations issuing from the annual socioeconomic plan and resolutions of the people's council were not utilized. And what was the purpose of the 59 or so public committees and advisory bodies created in Zamojskie, if only two of them were active!

[Question] Where should one look for reasons of such work style of the local administration?

[Answer] This is a result of not drawing the essential conclusions from inspections conducted in other provinces, despite the fact that materials of these inspections reached Zamosc as well. These could have been used profitably, as had been done in many other provinces. Inspection is recommendation and instruction; in a sense, it is also training of office personnnel. The manner in which the inspected deal with the test is quite important.

[Question] Perhaps it is impossible to interpret bad work habits of the administration merely as inability to draw conclusions from inspections.

[Answer] Certainly. The results of the inspection confirm the thesis of the laxity of the cadres policy in the past. At that time very diverse, often quite informal mechanisms and arrangements were in operation. Last year we conducted a survey of cadres. I think that they did not profit from it properly in Zamosc. In the near future, appointment papers will be handed out to officials. Only those will receive them, whose qualification sheets contain positive evaluations formulated in a fair and just judging process. On the other hand, excessive centralization in the past shaped the stereotypical behavior consisting, among other things, in the passive waiting for instructions from higher up. This centralization made people used to directives, instructions, recommendations. At a certain stage, the administration became, in a manner of speaking, tranquilized, devoid of dynamics; it lost self-reliance. But this style is becoming a thing of the past.

[Question] Are you not worried that after the inspection everything will go back to "normal"?

[Answer] We have very often heard such opinions, and not only from residents of Zamojskie Province. For this reason, without any delay, immediately--such is the immutable principle--we order the performance of certain specific post-inspection measures. And we will supervise their fulfillment most rigorously.

[Question] I would like you to dedicate a few words, in conclusion of our conversation, to the Main Territorial Inspectorate. Has the institution already taken shape organizationally?

[Answer] We have precisely defined model foundations. This will not be a large institution: it will have only about thirty essential workers. They will constitute the core of inspection crews. They will be assisted by specialists and experts from various branches, "borrowed" for the duration of the inspection from ministries and central offices. Advantages must be for both sides: work of a local office is a kind of mirror of the ministry. It is easy to see in the parish and province, how effective activities of a central office really are; whether their decisions are correct and regulations appropriate.

[Question] So it is a matter of avoiding the simplistic position that if things are going badly, then only the local administration is to blame.

[Answer] Yes, but there is one more important thing. It pretty much depends on us that a ministry official, delegated for inspection to the Main Territorial Inspectorate [GIT], relate to his superiors all his observations on the subject of how decisions and regulations issued by the ministry function in the given locality, in real life. The Main Territorial Inspection must become a credible source for verification of decisions made here, in Warsaw.

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